

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1370.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1854.

PRICE  
FOURPENCE  
Stamped Edition, 5d.

## CIVIL ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.  
PROFESSOR HARMAN H. LEWIS, A.M. will COMMENCE his Courses on THURSDAY, February 3, at 10 o'clock a.m. Lectures will be delivered during the months of February, March, April and May as follows:—Civil Engineering on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. First Division from 6 to 7 p.m.; Second Division from a quarter past 7 to a quarter past 8 p.m. At times to be fixed at a Meeting of the Class on Sunday, February 7, at 10 o'clock a.m.  
Fees.—For the Class of Engineering, each Division, 2s.; for both Divisions, in one payment, 4s. Surveying: Students of the Class of Engineering, 2s.; others, 4s. College Fee for Students not entered in other Classes, 10s.  
RICHARD POTTER, A.M., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.  
CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.  
Jan. 28, 1854.

## UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON SQUARE.

A popular Course of TWELVE LECTURES, "On the History of Christianity," by the Rev. J. J. TAYLER, B.A., Principal of Manchester New College, is now in course of delivery at the University Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS at half-past 7. The second Lecture will be delivered on Wednesday next, February 1. Admission to the Lectures is free; Tickets may be obtained on application to the Principal of University Hall.

## BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH PLANTS IN FEBRUARY, 1854.

Members who have not contributed Specimens being entitled to this Society, are requested to mark all their desiderata on the 2d Edition of the London Catalogue of British Plants, and forward same forthwith.

G. E. DENNES, Secretary.  
2, Bedford-street, Strand, Jan. 4, 1854.

## COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND CHEMISTRY, AND OF PRACTICAL AND GENERAL SCIENCE, 37 and 38, Lower Kensington-lane, Kensington, near Ladbroke Grove.

Principal—J. C. NESBIT, F.G.S. F.C.S., &c.  
The system of studies pursued in the College comprises every requisite to prepare youth for the pursuits of the Agriculture, Engineering, Mining, Manufactures, and the Arts; for the Naval and Military Services, and for the Universities.  
Analyses and Assays of every description are promptly and accurately executed at the College.  
The terms and other particulars may be had on application to the Principal.

## DISTRICT SCHOOLS OF ART in connexion

with the Department of Science and Art, are now established in the following places. Open every Evening, except Sunday, from 7 to 8.30. Entrance Fee, 2s. Admission, 2s. and 4s. monthly. The instruction comprises Practical Geometry and Perspective, Free-hand and Mechanical Drawing, and Elementary Geology.  
1. SPITALFIELDS, Crispin-street.  
2. NORTH LONDON, High-street, Camden-town.  
3. FINSBURY, William-street, Wilton-square.  
4. WESTMINSTER, Mechanics' Institute, Great Smith-street.  
5. ST. THOMAS' CHURCHHOUSE, Goswell-street.  
6. ROTHERHITHE, Grammar School.  
At 1 and 2 Schools there are Female Classes. Application for admission to be made at the Offices in each locality.

## LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.

The following COURSES OF LECTURES will be delivered in the Evening, during the present Session, in the Theatre of the Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn-street.  
1. On MINERALOGY, by W. W. Smyth, M.A.  
2. On the FIRST PRINCIPLES of CHEMISTRY, by J. F. S.  
3. On METALS, by John Percy, M.D. F.R.S.  
4. On MECHANISM, by R. H. DE LA BECHE, Director.  
The First Course of Six Lectures on Minerals will be commenced at Eight o'clock p.m. on Monday, 6th of February, 1854. Tickets may be obtained by Working Men only, on and after Monday the 8th, from Ten to Four o'clock; and on the following Thursday and Friday Evenings, from Seven to Nine o'clock, on payment of a registration fee of 6d.

## ROYAL POLYTECHNIC READING and CHESS ROOMS, CAVENDISH-SQUARE.

Scholars and Gentlemen are respectfully informed that the Annual Subscription to these Rooms is reduced to Two Guineas, which includes the entire to the Institution.  
R. L. LONGBOTTOM, Secretary.

## THE LABORATORY of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION is always open for the

reception of Pupils, under J. H. PIERCE, Esq., F.R.S. A.C.E. &c. &c. Analyses and Assays of Minerals, Waters, Minerals, &c. &c. and Agricultural Products are performed with despatch, accuracy, and economy.  
For terms apply to Mr. R. L. LONGBOTTOM, Secretary.

## MATHEMATICAL CLASSES at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, now in operation.

At the close of each Course a voluntary Examination will take place for Pupils who may desire to obtain Certificates of proficiency. Fees, One Guinea per Month.  
For particulars apply to the Secretary.

## MR. C. CHARLES LECTURES on BURLESQUE, with VOCAL and CHARACTERISTIC ILLUSTRATIONS, at the following Literary Institutes:—

Chatham, January 21st, and February 7th; Stoke Newington, February 6th and 20th; Balaia, February 13th and 14th; Ebbw Vale, February 10th; Battersea, February 21st and March 5th; Camberwell Institute, March 2nd; Gravesend, March 7th; Newport, March 13th and 16th; Stockwell, March 21st; Camberwell, April 19th (on Comic Characterisation); Hackney, April 19th.—For Syllabus, &c. address 16, Howard-street, Strand.

## MODEL DRAWING, 22, Newman-street,

Oxford-street. GAUDEE begs to announce that Classes for MODEL DRAWING, in Pencil and in Oil, are now in progress. Private Lessons given.  
For further particulars apply as above.

MR. FRANK MORI begs to announce that he has, since the vacation, resumed giving INSTRUCTIONS in SINGING.—27, Milton-street, Dorset-square.

## MR. HENRY NICHOLLS'S DECLAMATIONS OF SHAKSPEARE.—Monday Evening, Newington

Lecture Hall: Tuesday, Blandford; Wednesday and Thursday, Chichester. Mr. Nicholls makes his first appearance on the London Stage at the Royal Soho Theatre, on Friday, February 10, in the Character of SHYLOCK.—16, Howard-street, Strand.

## ENTERTAINMENT.—INSTRUCTION.—EDIFICATION.

KING WILLIAM-STREET ROOMS, (34 and 35, King William-street, Charing-cross.)

## LECTURES, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, will be delivered Daily (on and after the 30th of

January), at the above Rooms, under the Patronage of The Right Hon. The Earl of Shaftesbury, The Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P. The Hon. Arthur Kinaird, M.P. The Hon. Wm. Cooper, M.P., &c. &c.

And Sanctioned by the Working Men's Educational Union, To the Upper and Middle Classes, &c. at Three p.m. precisely.

1st. VOICES FROM THE TOMBS OF EGYPT, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

2nd. NINEVEH, THE BURIED CITY OF THE EAST, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Admission, 1s.; Reduced to 6d. for Boys, &c.; Children half price. Schools, by previous arrangement.

Note.—THE EVENING LECTURES, at Eight p.m. are for the Humbler and Operative Class, and will be otherwise announced.

## CLERICAL, SCHOLASTIC AND GOVERNMENT AGENCY OFFICES (late VALPY, established 1833),

7, TAVISTOCK-BOW, Covent-garden, London.

PAIR & SON, PAINTERS and Decorators, with Carriages, and the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools with Tutors, Government, and Companies of Engineers, transfer Ecclesiastical and Scholastic property, and recommend Schools, &c. Prospective, &c. forwarded upon application. Applicants for Clerical and Scholastic Appointments are requested to forward their address.

## THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34,

Soho-square (late Madames Hulton and Waghorn).—Mrs. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her Register of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. Schools properly transferred, and pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

## GOVERNESS.—The DAUGHTER of a

DECEASED PHYSICIAN desires an ENGAGEMENT as a RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a Gentleman's Family. She understands French thoroughly, the Rudiments of German and Latin, with Music, Singing, and the usual routine of an English Education.—Address, N. & C. Bowyer Vaux, Esq., Draycott Lodge, Kenepay, near Worcester.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—An M.A. of

the University of London offers his assistance to Gentlemen reading for MATRICULATION or B.A. He prepares for MATHEMATICAL HONOURS and for M.A. in Branch II. Address M.A., 30, Stanhope-street, Hampstead-road.

## STOCKWELL PROPRIETARY GRAMMAR

SCHOOL, in union with King's College. Founded 1833.

Head Master—Rev. J. S. WATSON, M.A.  
For terms and all particulars respecting Day Pupils or Boarders address to the Head Master; or to Mr. S. H. Ayers, Secretary, 5, Stockwell Villas, Stockwell.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—

EVENING INSTRUCTION for Ladies engaged in Tuition. Particulars may be obtained at the Office, 67, Harley-street. C. G. NICOLAY, Deputy-Chairman.

## EDUCATION.—There are TWO VACANCIES

in a highly select School for the Sons of Gentlemen, in a healthy and delightful situation, about 15 miles west of London. Inclusive Terms for Board, Instruction in the Greek, Latin, French, or in alternate Lessons, Mathematics, &c. &c. 20 Guineas per Annum. Number of Pupils 25.—Address A. B. 66, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

## A LADY who is ACCUSTOMED TO

TUITION wishes for an engagement as VISITING GOVERNESS.—Besides the usual branches of an English Education she teaches Music, Drawing, and Flower-painting from Nature. French the first year or two.—She will be happy to give lessons in Flower-painting separately.  
Address FLORA, care of Mr. Warth, 1, North-place, Lambeth.

## GERMAN, ITALIAN, AND FRENCH.—

DR. ALTSCHEL, Member of the Philological Society, London, Examiner to the Royal College of Preceptors, gives Lessons in the above-mentioned Languages and Literature.—Pupils have the option of studying TWO languages in the French, or in alternate Lessons, Mathematics, &c. &c. 20 Guineas per Annum. No. 2, CHANDOS-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE.

## DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NEAR LONDON. Principal, Mr. C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London, and formerly Professor of General Literature in the Lancashire Independent College.

The aim of the system pursued at the above-named School is to give a thoroughly efficient Education, combining with accurate Scholarship and sound Mathematical discipline, a competent acquaintance with Modern Languages, Mechanic, Chemistry, and the Elements of Natural Science in general, together with all the essential features of a good English Education. The course of study adopted is not insisted on with unbending uniformity, but in special cases may be modified to meet the particular requirements of the pupil.

During the next half-year the studies of the elder pupils will be arranged so as to prepare them for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.

There is a separate Preparatory Department for junior pupils, who are kept quite distinct from those of the Upper School. Prospective may be obtained at the School, or Messrs. Lindsay & Mason, 34, Basinghall-street, Mr. Churchill, Princess-street, Soho; and of Messrs. Kelfe, Brothers, School Booksellers, 150, Aldersgate-street. School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, January 31.

## TUITION.—A Married Clergyman holding a

small Curacy in Kent is desirous of OBTAINING ONE or TWO PUPILS, who would receive every comfort, and to whom he would devote his entire attention. Salary required according to age.—Address, Rev. A. B. 2, G. G. Hay, Esq., 45, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

## BRIGHTON COLLEGE.—

Principal—Rev. H. COTTERILL, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Classical Lecturer—GEORGE LONG, Esq., M.A. formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and late Professor of Greek and of Latin at University College, London.

New Students in the Classical, Military, and General Departments will be received on and after Friday, the 27th instant. Boys are admitted into the Junior Department on attaining their ninth year, into the Upper when fifteen. All information respecting the College may be obtained on application to the Principal, or the Secretary, M. TURNER, Esq., at the College.

## CALNE SCHOOL, WILTS.—The Rev. W. B.

JACOB, M.A. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, RECEIVES PUPILS to prepare them for the Public Schools, at Forty-four Guineas per annum, Washing included.

The course of instruction embraces Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.

French taught by a resident French Master.

The situation is healthy, and the grounds spacious. Distant six miles from the Chippham Station on the Great Western Railway, to and from which there is a Coach twice a day.

The following gentlemen have kindly allowed references to be made to them:—

W. Wray, Esq., Highlands, Calne.

Rev. W. Dalby, Compton Bassett, near Calne.

Rev. G. W. Daubeny, Dean, near Pershore.

H. G. Andry, Esq., Nottan Lodge, near Chippham.

E. Abington, Esq., Woodlands Lodge, Blackheath, Kent, and 25, Road-lane, City.

James Thobald, Esq., Winchester.

R. C. Gale, Esq., Winchester.

Edward Lomer, Esq., Southampton.

The School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 30th instant.

## HYDE-PARK COLLEGE for YOUNG

LADIES, 31, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

Visitor—The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord BISHOP of LONDON.

President—The Right Hon. the EARL of CARLISLE.

Pupils must be introduced by the President, Vice-Presidents, Committee, or Ladies Visitors.

Lent Term will commence January 30, and close April 19.

An Astronomy and Natural Philosophy Class will be opened on Monday, February 6, at 10 o'clock, by the Rev. Baden Powell, M.A.

F.R.S. &c.—A Chemistry Class, on Thursday, February 2, at 10 o'clock, by Dr. A. J. BERNAYS, F.R.S. Terms, for each of these courses, 1s. Ladies and Gentlemen of the neighbourhood are admitted to the opening Lecture of these Classes on presenting their Visiting Cards.

A Series of Twelve Evening Lectures is proposed for Mondays, at half-past 8 o'clock p.m., to commence on February 6. Further particulars will be announced. Terms for the Course, 1s. 1s.

The Junior Class is in full operation.

Prospectuses, with every information, may be obtained at the College.

J. R. C. THOMSON, Secretary.

## MR. B. H. SMART, REMOVED from Con-

naught-terrace, Edgware-road, to 37, Wyndham-street, Bryanston-square, begs to acquaint his friends that his terms of instruction in Eloquence, for Courses of English Literature in schools and families, Readings, Lectures, &c., may in future be had at the last-mentioned address.

## LAW.—In an Office of considerable Practice on

the South Coast of Devon, there will shortly be a vacancy for an ARTICLED CLERK.—For particulars apply to J. A. C. of Messrs. Haver & Sons, Law Stationers, Finsbury Inn, London.

## LITERARY EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—

A MEMBER of the LONDON PRESS will be glad to undertake Revision for the Press, Reporting, or any other Literary Work. The highest references given.—F. E., 31, Park-street, Dorset-square.

## A SECRETARY OR LIBRARIAN.—The

Advertising, aged 37, who is well connected, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT AS SECRETARY OR LIBRARIAN to a NOBLEMAN or GENTLEMAN. References can be given to persons of high respectability and position.—Address, A. B., 3, Clarendon-terrace, Maida Vale, London.

## A MARRIED MEDICAL MAN, retired from

Practice, and residing in a pleasant Village in Surrey, within an hour's distance from London, will receive a single INVALID PATIENT into his House.—Address and references to the highest medical authorities in London, to be obtained from Mr. T. C. Newby, Publisher, 38, White-street.

## A LADY, of good Education and connexions,

wishes for an engagement as HOUSEKEEPER in a small quiet family; or to take charge of and instruct 5 or 6 Children who may be deprived of maternal care. Address A. Z., 3, Albion-terrace, Thames-bank, Finsbury.

## TO GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN GEO-

LOGY.—TO BE SOLD, a splendid specimen of BALLARAT GOLD, in Quartz. Weighs 8 ozs. May be seen and price obtained from Mr. MEACER, 7, Church-street, Liverpool.

## ANCIENT AND RARE COINS.—TO BE

SOLD, four Silver Coins of the reign of Henry VI., three of which are in excellent preservation.—Address, JAMES BENTLEY, Brunel-terrace, Bolton.

## RIDING SCHOOL, Onslow-terrace, Brompton.

Mr. J. MASON continues to give INSTRUCTION in the most approved style of RIDING for the parade, road, with ease and safety. Ladies attended by Miss Mason, who is highly praised for her high position, and who has been a member of the School for many years. The school is conducted on a highly practical and judicious manner of his daughter, and the pupils, will be sure, secure for themselves a highly merited.—Sporting Magazine.

**WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM.**—Weekly Assemblies for Music and Dancing—Lectures, Classes, and Entertainments—Dining, Coffee, Smoking, and Drawing Rooms—Library, Reading, and News Rooms, supplied with Thirty Daily, and One Hundred Weekly and Provincial Papers. Subscriptions, Two Guineas the Year; One Guinea the Half-Year. Ladies half these Rates; Country Members, One Guinea the Year. Members may join and subscribe from the first day of any month. NO ENTRANCE FEE. A Prospectus with a complete list of Lectures, Classes, and Entertainments for the ensuing Quarter may be obtained of the Secretary. Lecture, THURSDAY EVENING, February 2nd, 'Carl Theodore Körner, his Life, Genius, Works, and Contemporaries,' by SIR HENRY HIBBERT, Esq. To commence at Eight o'clock. Members Free, with the usual privilege for their Friends. Non-Members, 1s. HENRY Y. BRACE, Secretary, 57, Arundel-street, Strand.

**THE WELLINGTON** (late Crockford's Club House), entrance 100, Piccadilly. Gentlemen visiting London can dine in the splendid Dining Room of this celebrated establishment at a very moderate scale of charges. The Dining Room is the largest in London; the Cooking first-rate; and the choicest Wines are supplied in the Imperial measure. Reading and Smoking Rooms are open for the accommodation of Gentlemen after dinner.

**WOOD ENGRAVINGS.**—Illustrations for Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., executed in a superior style, at reasonable prices, by GEORGE DORRINGTON, Designer and Engraver on Wood, 4, Abington-street, Gray's Inn-road.—Specimens and Estimates post free.

**BOOKBINDING.**—W. HOLMES, Practical Bookbinder, 195, Oxford-street, London. Books bound in Morocco, Russia, or Calf, both plain and elegant, on the lowest terms. Gentlemen waited upon with patterns. Estimates given for large or small Libraries.—Address 195, Oxford-street.

**BURKE'S PEEPAGE-NOTICE.**—ADVERTISEMENTS for the NEW EDITION of BURKE'S PEEPAGE for 1854 are requested to be forwarded immediately to WILLIAM THOMAS & Co., 19 to 21, Catherine-street, Strand, or to Messrs. HUNTER & BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-street, to insure insertion.

**MARSHALL'S LIBRARY, 21, Edgware-road.**—All the NEW BOOKS can be obtained by Subscribers to this Library. One Guinea the Year, per annum, for Country and Family Subscription, Two to Six Guineas. Book Societies according to arrangement.—For Prospectuses apply to W. MARSHALL, 21, Edgware-road, near the Marble Arch.

**READING FAMILIES and BOOK CLUBS.**—All the NEW and POPULAR BOOKS, including the best Works of Fiction, may be obtained for perusal at SAUNDERS & OTLEY'S EXTENSIVE LIBRARY, Conduit-street. Supplies are sent monthly to Country Subscribers, and the number of Volumes sent at one time regulated by the amount of Annual Subscription. Catalogues and Boxes are furnished without charge.—Terms on application to SAUNDERS & OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

**ANDREWS'S LIBRARY, 167, NEW BOND-STREET.**—The Terms of Subscription to this OLD ESTABLISHED LIBRARY, suitable to ALL CLASSES of readers, may be had on application to the Librarian. \*A Liberal supply of New Works, Magazines, &c.

**BOOK SOCIETIES** supplied with Many Hundred Volumes of NEW BOOKS annually, by a small Subscription, which need not amount to more than One Guinea to each Member.—Full particulars and 'Hints to Secretaries' on application, gratis, at CURTIS'S, 15, Hanover-street (or, after Lady Day, 26, Holles-street). By post four stamps.

Just published, 8vo. 288 pages, price 1s.; or free per post 1s. 6d.  
**CATALOGUE GÉNÉRAL des LIVRES FRANÇAIS et ÉTRANGERS de Médecine, Chirurgie, Anatomie, Histoire Naturelle, Physique, Chimie, et Pharmacie de la Maison J. B. Baillière, Paris.**  
Books from this Catalogue are supplied at Ten Pence the Franc, for Cash, by H. BAILLIÈRE, Foreign Bookseller, 210, Regent-street.

**NEAR MONMOUTH.—TO BE LET on Lease** from the 1st of May, the 'TUMP HOUSE,' about Two Miles from Monmouth, beautifully situated on a declivity above the Monnow, celebrated for its Trout Fishing. The Residence which is suitable for a highly respectable family, contains:—Dining-room, Drawing-room, Library, Six best Bed-rooms, and Four Servants'-rooms, with all necessary Offices, Coach House, Stabling for Six Horses, convenient Farm Buildings, with good Pleasure and Kitchen Gardens, and about Twenty-seven Acres of prime Meadow and Orchard Land, stocked with Fruit Trees. It is approached by a private Bridge, with Lodge, from the Village of Rockfield, and a right of Shooting over about 1,800 Acres adjoining will be granted. In the Season, a Pack of Foxhounds connected with the Estate, and all particulars apply to Messrs. SNELL, Albemarle-street, or to J. W. FERRARS, Esq., Oaklands House, near Chertsey.

**TO STATIONERS, PRINTERS and OTHERS.**—In a large Town in the West. To be disposed of the Trade of a BOOKSELLER and PRINTER; the Returns are 2,000*l.*; the Premises first rate, and may be entered upon for 1,500*l.*—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Auctioneer and Valuer to the Trade, 6, Coleman-street.

**TO BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS and OTHERS.**—In a first-rate Cathedral City. To be disposed of the Business of a BOOKSELLER, PRINTER and PUBLISHER; the Nett Profits are 800*l.* per annum; 1,100*l.* required, and liberal credit given.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Valuer, &c., Coleman-street.

**TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS and OTHERS.**—In a choice district at the West-End. To be sold the Trade of a BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, together with a well-selected Public Library; the Returns are good, and can be extended about 800*l.* required.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Auctioneer and Valuer, 6, Coleman-street.

**TWO ENGRAVED STEEL PLATES and COPIRIGHTS** be disposed of, the one a Fine Subject of general interest, painted by distinguished Members of the Royal Academy, and engraved in the highest style of the Art; size, exclusive of margin, 11½ by 15½. The other a Landscape, engraved in perspective, size, 10½ by 15½.—Apply to Y. Z., 31, Tottenham-place, where goods may be seen.

**Sales by Auction.**  
*The extremely Choice and Valuable Cabinet of Coins and Medals of the late CHRISTOPHER EDMONDS, Esq.*  
**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY & JOHN WILKINSON,**

Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, on FRIDAY, February 3, and following days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the extremely Select and Valuable CABINET of Greek, Roman, and English GOLD COINS, formed by the late CHRISTOPHER EDMONDS, Esq. Nearly thirty thousand in number, the principal object, to this choice Cabinet of Greek, Roman, and English Coins, which has been formed, regardless of expense, by the late Mr. Christopher Edmonds. The Collection is not extensive, but comprises some of the choicest specimens in the several series, in point of high artistic merit and superlative beauty of preservation. The examples should be inspected to be duly appreciated, many being in a matchless state of preservation, and all in a condition that might entitle them to a place in the cabinet of the most fastidious collector. Mr. Christopher Edmonds, like his late brother, Mr. Abraham Edmonds, whose cabinet was disposed of by auction by this house in the year 1834, collected none but the most choice and perfect specimens brought to public sale for many years past, and it is confidently asserted, that no more recherche cabinet has never been offered to public competition.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had on application, and forwarded by post free, on receipt of four postage stamps.

*Greek and Latin Classics, Early-printed Books, &c.*  
**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY & JOHN WILKINSON,**  
Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington-street, Strand, on TUESDAY, January 31, and two following days, at 1 o'clock precisely, a choice Cabinet of GREEK, ROMAN, and ENGLISH CLASSICAL, EARLY-PRINTED BOOKS, illustrated with Woodcuts; and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS in the different Classes of Literature.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had; if in the country, on receipt of six postage stamps.

*Bird Skins.*  
**MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION,** at his Great Room, 30, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, 2nd of February, at 12 for 1 o'clock, A CONSIGNMENT of RARE BIRD SKINS, and a FEW ANIMALS, from the Himalaya, Demara, Australia, and other localities, in fine preservation; a small Collection of British Birds in Glass Cases; a beautiful Group of Anatomized Leaves, some Specimens on Comparative Anatomy, &c.

May be viewed the Day prior and Morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

*Music and Musical Instruments.*  
**PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property,** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 191, Piccadilly, on FRIDAY, February 3, a Collection of Music, consisting of Classical Music, Scores of Handel, Church Music, Opera, &c., Ancient and Modern Editions, mostly in fine condition; some handsomely bound; the Instruments include oblique (three string) Cottage Pianoforte, a semi-cabinet Pianoforte, Violins, and Violoncellos, by Ancient and Modern Masters, &c.

Catalogues will be sent on application.

*The Library of the Venerable ARCHDEACON HILL, deceased, and another Library.—Six days' sale.*

**PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property,** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 191, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY, February 3, and following days, the LIBRARY of the Venerable ARCHDEACON HILL, deceased, removed from the late of Wight, comprising many Valuable Works in Theology, History, Literature, &c., and a Choice Oriental and other China, many of the specimens being Presents from the Emperor of China to the Earl of Macartney during his celebrated Embassy in 1792—Agate and Jade Cups of matchless size and beauty—also, a Collection of Pictures, including some by Old Masters of great merit, and a superb antique carved Oak Altarpiece from the Luca Gallery and the Castle of Fuseli in Lombardy; a Collection of Philosophical Instruments, the Property of a Member of the Astronomical Society, including the celebrated 34 feet Telescope, by Tully (the best known of his manufacture), formerly in the possession of James Bartmann—a Transit Instrument and an Equatorial, by Jones—various Refracting and Reflecting Telescopes, by eminent Makers—a costly Achromatic Microscope—some Philosophical Books, including Memoirs of the Astronomical Society, 18 vols. russia—Laplace, Mécanique Céleste, 4 vols. 8*vo.*

Catalogues will be sent on application; if in the Country, on receipt of six stamps.

*Collection of Pictures and China of the late EARL of MACARTNEY. Telescopes and other costly Instruments, the Property of a Member of the Astronomical Society, deceased.*

**PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property,** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 191, Piccadilly, on TUESDAY, February 21, and following days, the COLLECTION of PICTURES and CHINA of the late EARL of MACARTNEY, chiefly Family and Historical Portraits—also, choice Oriental and other China, many of the specimens being Presents from the Emperor of China to the Earl of Macartney during his celebrated Embassy in 1792—Agate and Jade Cups of matchless size and beauty—also, a Collection of Pictures, including some by Old Masters of great merit, and a superb antique carved Oak Altarpiece from the Luca Gallery and the Castle of Fuseli in Lombardy; a Collection of Philosophical Instruments, the Property of a Member of the Astronomical Society, including the celebrated 34 feet Telescope, by Tully (the best known of his manufacture), formerly in the possession of James Bartmann—a Transit Instrument and an Equatorial, by Jones—various Refracting and Reflecting Telescopes, by eminent Makers—a costly Achromatic Microscope—some Philosophical Books, including Memoirs of the Astronomical Society, 18 vols. russia—Laplace, Mécanique Céleste, 4 vols. 8*vo.*

Catalogues will be sent on application.

*Entire Stock of the Shakespeare Society's Publications, Valuable County Histories, &c.*

**PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property,** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 191, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, February 20, and following days, the ENTIRE STOCK of the SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY's Publications, consisting of complete Sets, and the separate Volumes arranged in Series and otherwise; also, a large Collection of County Histories and Topographical Works—Ormerby's Cheshire, 2 vols. large paper—Hutchinson's Dorsetshire, 4 vols.—Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, 3 vols. super-royal—Whitaker's Leeds and Richmondshire, 4 vols. large paper—Nichols's History of Cornwall, 6 vols. large paper—Nichols's Leicestershire, complete—Manning and Bray's Surrey, 3 vols. Most of the preceding are fine uncut copies, with many others of equal importance. Stothard's Monumental Effigies, largest paper, finely illuminated—Lowe's—some choice Illustrated Books, particularly Clarendon's Rebellion, from the Stowe Library, &c.—Gentleman's Magazine, complete to 1850, and several sets from 1850 to 1854.

Catalogues are preparing.

**C. R. BROWN & W. AUCTIONEERS OF FINE-ART PROPERTY.** Gallery, 78, Queen-street (near the Royal Exchange, GLASGOW.—Consignments of Pictures, Brasses, Articles of Works, Books, &c., will receive the benefit of an established and extensive first-class connexion.

**TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.—A SOIRÉE** in honour of the repeal of the Advertisement Duty, will be given by the Association of T. MILNER Gibson, Esq., on Wednesday, February 21, 1854, at the Whittington Club, Arundel-street, Strand. Sir John Villiers Sheller, Bart. M.P. in the Chair.—The Meeting to be held at 8 o'clock. Proprietors: T. M. Gibson, M.P.; and by other Gentlemen. Proprietors: M.P. by Professional Vocalists.—Single Tickets, 1s. 6d., and Double, 2s. 6d., to be had of J. A. Noveck, 10, Abington-street, and W. Pollock, at the Whittington Club, and at the Office of the Association, 3, Great Corn-street, Brunswick-square.

Now publishing, PRICE THREEPENCE, POST FREE, No. 1. *Revised present Year* (published Monthly) of **WILLIS'S CATALOGUE of BOOKS, Ancient and Modern,** comprising a choice selection of Standard and Curious Works in all branches of Literature and the Fine Arts, in good library condition, for sale at very moderate price. Preceded by

**WILLIS'S CURRENT NOTES,** a series of Original and Inedited Articles on Literature and Antiquities, by eminent Literary Men, illustrated occasionally by Woodcuts. Contents of the present Number:—Robertson's *Chinese History* of Charles V.—Prophecies in reference to the Chinese—Sir Walter Scott's *Italy Ho!* to the Fox—Inedited Letter of Sir Walter Scott to Mr. Milnes—Residence of Sir James Mackintosh at 10, St. Martin's-street, with Woodcut—Hymnus Remigius—Mellissius Verplanus—Certain Cures for Hydrophobia—Maryland Pattern Shilling, with Woodcut—Electric Telegraph not a new Idea—The Doct A Nine Days Wonder—Stonehouse—Suffolk Ballad—Burger's Leonora, &c. &c. The present Number being the commencement of a new volume, affords a convenient opportunity for gentlemen becoming subscribers. **THOMAS SHILLERS,** sent in postage stamps, will secure the 'Catalogue' and 'Current Notes' being sent regularly for twelve months, post free. Volumes I. to III. of 'Current Notes,' printed on fine paper, and illustrated with numerous Woodcuts, may now be had, price 3s. each, bound in cloth.

G. WILLIS, Great Piazza, Covent-garden.

**MICROSCOPE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE** a good ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPE. Address, with Maker's name, &c. &c., and lowest price, to A. B. M. E. Marlborough's, 4, Ave Maria-lane.

**A LIBERAL NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.**  
**THE DEVONPORT INDEPENDENT AND PLYMOUTH AND STONEHOUSE GAZETTE,** PUBLISHED every Saturday Morning, and extensively circulated through Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and their neighbourhood, and the Western Counties of Devon and Cornwall.

IS OFFERED FOR SALE, With Immediate Possession, solely on account of the Death of the Proprietor. The Independent was established by the late Proprietor on the 1st of February, 1853, and having been conducted entirely by him, its connection for Advertising and Sale is extensive and well grounded. In Politics the Independent has advocated the principles of Reform, Free Trade, Civil and Religious Liberty, and National Progress, and enjoys great political and local influence. The Plant consists of a NAPIER'S Patent Gripper MACHINE, with Rollers, &c. complete, Types of every necessary description, and in sufficient quantities, &c.

In addition to, or separate from the above, is also OFFERED FOR SALE, a complete **JOBBER'S OFFICE,** Consisting of a DOUBLE ROYAL Patent COLUMBIAN PRESS by CLAY and Dixon; a ROYAL COLUMBIAN Press, by ditto, both with Inking Tables, Rollers, &c. complete, a large variety of TYPE applicable to Book Work, and Job Printing of every kind, &c.

This business has been carried on by the late Proprietor, on the same premises, and with great success, for nearly 40 years. The fullest particulars of Circulation, Stock, &c. may be obtained on application to Mr. RICHARDS, Messrs. WATKINS & Sons, Wholesale Stationers, Budget-row, Walling-street, to Mr. BYRNE, 38, Pall Mall, London; and at the Independent Office, 118, Fore-street, Devonport, of whom Cards to view the Plant can be obtained.

Offers for Purchase to be sent in writing to Devonport Independent Office, January 28, 1854.

Now ready, post 8*vo.* (to be had at all the Libraries), **THE SLAVE SON.** By Mrs. WILLIAM NOT WILKINS.

"The authoress of 'The Slave Son' has descriptive merits of her own, and her matter has much novelty for readers of fiction.... It may be strongly recommended as one of the most readable fictions that have been published for long time."—*The Press*. "This interesting and very clever book, from the pen of a writer who we have derived not only a high opinion of the writer's abilities, but also a high opinion of the execution of the horrible realities of African slavery."—*Morning Post*. London: Chapman & Hall, 153, Piccadilly.

Just published, 8*vo.* cloth, 4s. 6d.  
**LAYS OF MODERN ROME.** London: Chapman & Hall, 153, Piccadilly.

**DR. LINDLEY'S LECTURES.**—Now ready, price One Shilling **THE SYMMETRY OF VEGETATION;** an Outline of the Principles to be observed in the delineation of Plants, being the substance of the Lectures delivered to the Students of Practical Art, at Marlborough House, in November 1853. By JOHN LINDLEY, P.L.D., F.R.S. London: Chapman & Hall, 153, Piccadilly.

Now ready, fcap. cloth, 4s. 6d.  
**THE WETHERBYS.—FATHER and SON;** or, SUNDRY CHAPTERS OF INDIAN EXPERIENCE. By JOHN LANG. Reprinted from *Asiatic Researches*. "A good story which has a merit that good stories do not always possess—that of not being too long. There is an abundant infusion of fancy and humour in the dialogue; the characters are drawn with vigour and propriety; and the sketches of life in India, more especially in military circles, are spirited and graphic."—*Morning Post*. London: Chapman & Hall, 153, Piccadilly.

On MONDAY NEXT, in one vol. 8*vo.*  
**TRAVELS IN TURKEY.** By CAPT. SLADE, ADMIRAL in the TURKISH FLEET. Saunders & Otley, Publishers, Conduit-street.

Just published, price 1*s.*  
**AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT DEPLORABLE STATE OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS OF RECORD, with Proposals for their Complete Reformation.** By W. DOWLING BRUCE, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, &c. Henry Adams, 3, Parliament-street; and W. Arthurs, 2, Bishopsgate-street.



On the 31st inst. will be published, price 1s. the 11th Number of **HANDLEY CROSS; or, Mr. JORROCK'S HUNT.** By the Author of 'Mr. Sponge's Tour.' Illustrated with Coloured Plates and numerous Woodcuts by JOHN LEECH, uniformly with 'Sponge's Tour.'

Bradbury & Evans, 11, Boulevard-street.

On the 21st inst. will be published, price 1s. No. 3 of **THE NEWCOMES.** By W. M. THACKERAY, Author of 'Vanity Fair,' 'Pendennis,' &c. &c. With Illustrations by RICHARD DOYLE.

Bradbury & Evans, 11, Boulevard-street.

On 30th January will be published, price 2s. **THE ENGLISH CYCLOPEDIA, PART IV.** Extending in the NATURAL HISTORY DIVISION from CIVIL to CORALLACEAE, and in the GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION from BOSTON to BUREAU, including articles on Bohemia, Bokhara, Bolivia, Bordeaux, Borneo, Bosnia, Boston U.S., Brazil, Bremen, Brescia, Bristol, &c. &c.

Bradbury & Evans, 11, Boulevard-street.

Now published, 4s. price One Pound. **A WORK (by W. R. DICK) ON THE INSCRIPTIONS AND DEVICES IN THE BEAUCHAMP TOWER, TOWER OF LONDON,** containing 31 Lithographic Plates, Illustrations of the aforesaid inscriptions, and also a short Historical sketch of the Authors thereof. Published by P. Ramage, Tower of London; and to be had of Mr. Nutt, Bookseller, Strand.

Now ready, price 6d. **NAPOLEON THE THIRD.** By A MAN OF THE WORLD. Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Immediately, price Half-a-Crown, **THE RUSSIANS IN WALLACHIA,** including an Account of the Battle of Oltenitz on the 4th of November, at which the Author was present. By PATRICK O'BRIEN. Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

On February 1, price 2s. bound. **A S I L.** By W. WILKIE COLLINGS. Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

On the 1st of February, the Second Volume (to be completed in Five Monthly Volumes), price 6s. elegantly bound, **THE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.** With Annotations by the most celebrated Authorities who have written on this subject.

Illustrated with beautiful Engravings, including The Murder of the Princess de Lamballe, Last Interview of Louis XVI. with his Family, Louis XVI. at the Convention, Triumph of Marat. And with Portraits of The Princess de Lamballe, General Dumouriez, Louis XVI., Madame Roland, Larochejacquelin. Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

## THE NEW POPULAR NOVELS, READY AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.

I. **THE CARDINAL.** By the AUTHOR of 'THE DUCHESS.' 3 vols. post 8vo. 3ls. 6d. "Reminds us of the novels of Scott."—*Morning Post*. "An exquisite love story."—*John Bull*. "Renews the pleasant memory of the Waverley novels."—*Morning Post*. "An exceedingly interesting and stirring story."—*Observer*. "Full of adventures of the most startling and absorbing character."—*Morning Herald*. "A very graphic and bustling novel."—*Globe*.

II. **CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE.** By the AUTHOR of 'PEG WOFFINGTON.' Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. "Especially admirable are these scenes of Newhaven Life, which have a vividness and reality hardly inferior to Scott's pictures in the 'Antiquary.'"—*Spectator*.

III. **PEG WOFFINGTON.** By the AUTHOR of 'CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE.' Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. "A very clever epigrammatic book; it carries on its every page the observations of a shrewd thinker."—*Athenæum*.

IV. **JOHN; or, IS A COUSIN IN THE HAND WORTH TWO COUNS IN THE BUSH?** By EMILIE CARLEN, Author of 'The Rose of Tiselen,' 'Woman's Life,' &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. 8s. "One of Emilie Carlen's best novels.—It is a petite parlor comedy of the best class, all amusing and natural—playful, naive, and full of a quiet, delicate, home humour."—*Examiner*.

V. **MARGARET; or, PREJUDICE AT HOME AND ITS VICTIMS.** 2 vols. post 8vo. 8s. "How powerfully the story is told, how boldly and skillfully the characters are drawn, and how severe its satire, no adequate compensation can be formed, except by reading it."—*Morning Post*.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

## WORKS FOR SCHOOLS.

1. Dr. Wm. SMITH'S NEW CLASSICAL DICTIONARY, for the Higher Forms at Schools. 2nd Edition. 8vo. 16s.

2. Dr. Wm. SMITH'S SMALLER CLASSICAL DICTIONARY. 2nd Edition. With 200 Woodcuts. 16mo. 7s. 6d.

3. Dr. Wm. SMITH'S SMALLER DICTIONARY OF GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. 2nd Edition. With 200 Woodcuts. 16mo. 7s. 6d.

4. Dr. Wm. SMITH'S POPULAR HISTORY OF GREECE. With Chapters on the History of Literature and Art. With 100 Woodcuts. 16mo. 7s. 6d.

5. MARKHAM'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 6th Edition. Woodcuts. 12mo. 6s.

6. MARKHAM'S HISTORY OF FRANCE. 30th Edition. Woodcuts. 12mo. 6s.

7. MARKHAM'S HISTORY OF GERMANY. 6th Edition. Woodcuts. 12mo. 6s.

8. KING EDWARD VIth's LATIN GRAMMAR, for the Use of Schools. 8th Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

9. KING EDWARD VIth's LATIN ACCIDENCE, for the Use of Junior Classes. 12mo. 2s.

10. OXENHAM'S ENGLISH NOTES for LATIN ELEGIACS. 2nd Edition. 12mo. 4s.

11. MATTHIÆ'S GREEK GRAMMAR, for the Use of Schools. 7th Edition. 12mo. 3s.

12. MATTHIÆ'S GREEK ACCIDENCE, for the Use of Junior Classes. 4th Edition. 12mo. 2s.

13. COLERIDGE'S INTRODUCTIONS to the GREEK CLASSIC POETS. 3rd Edition. 16mo. 2s. 6d.

14. MILMAN'S EDITION OF THE WORKS OF HORACE. With 200 Woodcuts. 8vo. 21s.

15. BUTTMAN'S LEXICOLOGUS. Translated, with Notes, by FISHLAKE. 2nd Edition. 8vo. 14s.

16. BUTTMAN'S GREEK VERBS. Translated, with Notes, by FISHLAKE. 2nd Edition. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

17. BERTHA'S JOURNAL during a VISIT to ENGLAND. 7th Edition. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

18. The HEIRESS in her MINORITY. By the Author of 'Bertha.' 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

19. SUNLIGHT through the MIST; or, Practical Lessons from the Lives of Good Men. Woodcuts. 16mo. 3s. 6d.

20. SELECTIONS from the WRITINGS OF BYRON. Prose and Verse. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

21. LITTLE ARTHUR'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 17th Edition. 16mo. 2s. 6d.

22. CROKER'S PROGRESSIVE GEOGRAPHY for CHILDREN. 4th Edition. 18mo. 1s. 6d.

23. CROKER'S STORIES for CHILDREN, from the HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 12th Edition. Woodcuts. 16mo. 2s. 6d.

24. JESSE'S NATURAL HISTORY. 8th Edition. Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

25. JESSE'S COUNTRY LIFE. 3rd Edition. Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

26. PORTER'S RATIONAL ARITHMETIC. 2nd Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

27. FISHER'S ELEMENTS of GEOMETRY. 3rd Edition. 18mo. 2s.

28. FISHER'S FIRST PRINCIPLES of ALGEBRA. 3rd Edition. 18mo. 2s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

On February 2nd, in post 8vo. price 6s. cloth, marbled edges, and with Engravings.

**HUMAN ELECTRICITY.** The Means of its Development, illustrated by Experiments. With Additional Notes. By J. O. N. RUTHELI, F.R.S. London: John W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

Price 1s. **LAW OF CHURCH RATES.** The Parish under no Legal Obligation to repair the Church. TITHEs and other Subjects discussed. By WATKIN WILLIAMS, of the Inner Temple. Ridgway, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

Now ready, in demy 8vo. price 10s. 6d. **HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY** from KANT to HEGEL. From the German of Dr. H. M. CHAIKINS, by the Rev. ALFRED EDERSHEIM. "An acute speculator, a fair critic, and a lucid writer; and, in particular, those lectures are in Germany universally recognized as affording a perspicuous and impartial survey of the various modern systems of German philosophy at once comprehensive and compendious. This version of a work, by no means easy to render adequately, appears eminently worthy of approbation."—*Sir William Hamilton*. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

This day is published, in crown 8vo. **HUNGARY, PAST AND PRESENT;** the Chief Periods in its History from the Magyar Conquest to the Present Time; with a Sketch of Modern Hungarian Literature. By EMEK SZABAD, late Secretary under the Hungarian National Government of 1848. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.

This day is published, in fcap. 8vo. **CHRIST AND CHRISTIANITY:** a Vindication of the Truth of the Christian Religion, grounded on the Historical Verity of the Life of Christ. By Rev. WILLIAM LEINSEY ALEXANDER, D.D., Author of the Connection and Harmony of the Old and New Testaments, &c. &c. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.

ANOTHER COMPANION TO THE 'WIDE WORLD.' Post 8vo. price 3s. 6d. handsomely bound, **HOME PICTURES; or, THE MAP OF LIFE.** By MRS. DENISON. "Of 'Home Pictures' we can speak in the warmest terms of commendation."—*Morning Post*. London: Clarke, Beeton & Co. 148, Fleet-street.

Post 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth, **NINEVEH:** a Review of its Ancient History and the Labours of its Modern Explorers. By R. G. FOTE, Esq. Illustrated with faithful Engravings of the Ruins. "The author is entitled to considerable praise for having collected a mass of information, grappled with many absurd and erroneous impressions, sifted the evidence of Sacred and General History, and simplified the field of inquiry for the student in antiquity."—*Morning Post*. London: Clarke, Beeton & Co. 148, Fleet-street.

Post 8vo. price 3s. 6d. handsomely bound in cloth, **THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF H. TRUSTA,** Daughter of Professor MOSES STUART. This Edition of this Lady's Writings is just ready, containing Views of Andover College (including the residence of Mrs. H. K. Stowel and Boston, the Place of her birth, and the Cemetery in which she is interred, the Landing of the Puritans, the Dying Bride, with a faithful Portrait of the Author. London: Clarke, Beeton & Co. 148, Fleet-street.

POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS. **HUGO REID'S FIRST BOOK OF GEOGRAPHY.** A Text Book for Beginners and a Guide to the Young Teacher. Second Edition, carefully revised, price 1s. "One of the most sensible books on the subject we have met with."—*Educational Times*.

**ARITHMETIC for YOUNG CHILDREN,** in a Series of Easy Progressive Exercises intended for Preparatory and Infant Schools. By H. GRANT. New Edition, 1863, cloth. "Originally published under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge."

**GAULTIER'S FAMILIAR GEOGRAPHY.** Thirteenth Edition, price 2s. cloth.

**MRS. TRIMMER'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.** New Edition, revised by Mrs. MILNER, with Questions for Examination. Fcap. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

**TRUE STORIES from ANCIENT HISTORY,** chronologically arranged. Tenth Edition, with Steel Engravings, 5s. cloth.

**TRUE STORIES from MODERN HISTORY.** Seventh Edition, with Steel Engravings, price 1s. cloth.

**TRUE STORIES from ENGLISH HISTORY.** Fifth Edition, with Steel Engravings, price 5s. cloth.

**BUTLER'S OUTLINE MAPS and KEY;** or, Geographical and Biographical Explanations, with a Set of Coloured Outline Maps. Twenty-Ninth Edition, price 4s.

**ELEMENTARY FRENCH WORKS.**

**LES JEUNES NARRATEURS;** a Moral Tale in French, with a Key to the difficult Words and Phrases, by M. De la VOYE. Price 2s.

**THE PICTORIAL FRENCH GRAMMAR** for the Use of Beginners. By M. De la VOYE. Eighty Engravings, 2s. cloth.

**LE BABILLARD;** an Amusing Introduction to French. By a FRENCH LADY. Fifth Edition, with Engravings, 2s. cloth.

**BELENGER'S FRENCH WORD and PHRASE BOOK.** Price 1s.

**ROWBOTHAM'S EASY METHOD OF LEARNING THE FRENCH GENDERS.** Price 6d.

London: Grant & Griffith, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

In the Press, Foolscap Octavo,

# THE BIOGRAPHY OF SAMSON, ILLUSTRATED, AND APPLIED.

By the Rev. JOHN BRUCE, D.D.

Minister of Free St. Andrew's Church, Edinburgh.

Edinburgh: EDMONSTON &amp; DOUGLAS. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS &amp; CO.

**THE QUARTERLY REVIEW**, No. CLXXVII.,  
is published THIS DAY.

## Contents.

- I. LIFE AND WORKS OF GRAY.
- II. HUMBOLDT'S COSMOS—SIDEREAL ASTRONOMY.
- III. MISSIONS IN POLYNESIA.
- IV. M. GUIZOT.
- V. RELIGION OF THE CHINESE REBELS.
- VI. CASTREN'S TRAVELS AMONG THE LAPPS.
- VII. MEMOIRS OF KING JOSEPH.
- VIII. TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

On Tuesday, 31st January, price 6s.  
**NORTH BRITISH REVIEW**, No. 40.  
FEBRUARY.

## Contents.

- I. THE TEXT OF SHAKESPEARE.
- II. EXEGETICAL STUDY AT THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES: CHURCHMAN AND HOWSON ON ST. PAUL.
- III. NATIONAL MUSIC.
- IV. UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATION.
- V. HERODOTUS.
- VI. STRUGGLES AND TENDENCIES OF GERMAN PROTESTANTISM.
- VII. ARAGO: HIS LIFE AND DISCOVERIES.
- VIII. BOTANICAL GEOGRAPHY.
- IX. THE WAR IN THE EAST AND ITS POLITICAL CONTINGENCIES.

Edinburgh: W. P. Kennedy. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.  
Dublin: J. M. Glasahan.

**BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE**,  
for FEBRUARY. No. CCCLX. Price 2s. 6d.

## Contents.

- ABYSSINIAN ABERATIONS.
- THE QUIET HEART—Part III.
- NATIONAL GALLERY.
- A GLANCE AT TURKISH HISTORY.
- MACAULAY'S SPEECHES.
- FIFTY YEARS IN BOTH HEMISPHERES.
- A SPORTING SETTLER IN CEYLON.
- GRAYS' LETTERS.

William Blackwood &amp; Sons, Edinburgh and London.

With a Portrait of LOUIS XVII. the FEBRUARY Number,  
price Half-a-Crown, of  
**BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY**

Will contain:—

1. TURKISH CAMPAIGNS ON THE DANUBE.
2. ASPEN COURT. Chapters XXXIII. to XXXVI. BY SHIRLEY BROOKS.
3. LOUIS THE SEVENTEENTH.
4. CAMPAIGNING LIFE UNDER THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.
5. ST. JANUARIUS TO ST. CONSTANTINE.
6. MARGARET OF NAVARRE.
7. ARTHUR ARDEN, THE MEDICAL STUDENT. Chapter IV.
8. HAPS AND MISHAPS OF A TOUR IN EUROPE. BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

**THE PROSPECTIVE REVIEW**.  
FEBRUARY, 1854.

- I. The Theories of Christian Salvation.
- II. Ruin's Stones of Venice.
- III. Religious Services and Symbols, their Ends and their Derivatives.
- IV. Reformatories for Children.
- V. The Poems of Matthew Arnold and of Alexander Smith.
- VI. Wayland's Life of Judson: Christianity in Burmah.

London: John Chapman, 142, Strand.

**THE ECLECTIC REVIEW** FOR FEBRUARY,

1. Burton's History of Scotland from the Revolution.
2. Goss's Naturalist's Ramble on the Devonshire Coast.
3. Baumgarten on the Acts of the Apostles.
4. Professor Silliman—a new Phase in American Life.
5. Journals and Correspondence of Thomas Moore.
6. History and Resources of Turkey.
7. The Dignity of the Pulpit.

Review of the Month, Short Notices, &amp;c.

**THE HOMILIST** FOR JANUARY, 1854,  
price 1s. (commencing Vol. III.) contains, among other articles:

1. The Theory of True Prophecy.
2. The Absolute in Truth.
3. The Prophet's Dream.
4. Judas; or, Truth sold for Money.
5. Caiaphas; a Glance at Government, Human and Divine.

\*Certainly one of the most extraordinary and ably written publications of the day. It is entirely original, and abounds with sterling ideas. . . . It needs but to be perused to commend itself to the genuine Christian of every denomination.

Birmingham Mercury.  
Ward & Co. 27, Paternoster-row.

## PARLOUR LIBRARY.—FEBRUARY.

Volume 105, this day, price 1s. 6d.

### HENRY OF GUISE. By G. P. R. JAMES.

By the same Author, in this Popular Series—

ARABELLA STUART. 1s. 6d.  
FOREST DAYS. 1s. 6d.  
DARNLEY. 1s. 6d.  
HEIDELBERG. 1s. 6d.  
ROBBIE. 1s.  
JAQUENIE. 1s. 6d.  
GOWRIE. 1s. 6d.  
GIPSY. 1s. 6d.  
CONVICT. 1s. 6d.  
BRIGAND. 1s. 6d.

AGINCOURT. 1s. 6d.  
SMUGGLER. 1s. 6d.  
CASTELNEAU. 1s. 6d.  
SIR THEODORE BROUGHTON. 1s. 6d.  
FALSE HEIR. 1s. 6d.  
CHARLES TYRRELL. 1s. 6d.  
KING'S HIGHWAY. 1s. 6d.  
ONE IN A THOUSAND. 1s. 6d.  
MARY OF BURGUNDY. 1s. 6d.  
MORLEY ERNSTEIN. 1s. 6d.

WHIM AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. 1s. 6d.  
GENTLEMEN OF THE OLD SCHOOL. 1s. 6d.  
PHILIP AUGUSTUS. 1s. 6d.  
HENRY MASTERTON. 1s. 6d.  
JOHN MARSTON HALL. 1s. 6d.  
HUGENOT. 1s. 6d.  
ARRAH NEIL. 1s. 6d.  
THE FORGERY. 1s. 6d.

London: THOMAS HODGSON, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, royal 8vo. cloth, 21s.

Vol. II. of

## THE CHRONICLES OF CARTAPHILUS, THE WANDERING JEW.

EMBRACING THE HISTORY OF NEARLY NINETEEN CENTURIES,

NOW FIRST REVEALED TO AND EDITED BY

DAVID HOFFMAN, Esq.

"Cartaphilus" is a narrative derived from, and illustrative of, ancient history, penned in a free and vigorous style, and abounding in traits which make the study of the past a positive pleasure. It is informed by a large and liberal spirit; it is endowed with good feeling and good taste, and cannot fail to make a deep impression upon the general mind. Under such circumstances as these, therefore, it is a duty to recommend it in the most favourable manner to the attention of the reader."—*Observer*.

London: THOMAS BOSWORTH, 215, Regent-street.

Just published, to be continued Monthly, No. I. price 2s. 6d. of  
**THE AUTOGRAPH MISCELLANY. A**  
Collection of interesting Letters of eminent and distinguished Characters; with curious Public and Historical Documents, English and Foreign, executed in Lithograph Fac-simile, with descriptive Letter-press. Selected from the British Museum, and from other sources, public and private.

London: F. Nethercliff &amp; Durlacher, Lithographers and General Printers, 18, Brewer-street, Golden-square.

**THE SEPTUAGINT OF THE CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.**

**THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE** for FEBRUARY contains a Review of the Conduct of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the Production of their Edition of the Septuagint printed at Athens.  
"We have the canon of Scripture distinctly laid down in our Articles, and exhibited in an authorised English Bible. It is not an open question, whether we may follow that prescribed by our Reformers or select those of the Eastern or Western Church. As members of the Church of England, we are bound to conform to the canon of Scripture laid down in the Sixth Article."

Nichols &amp; Sons, 25, Parliament-street.

### AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE.

Contents for FEBRUARY. No. CXLV.

NICHOLAS FLAMEL: an Historical Romance.  
II. Weariness of Life. By G. W. Thornbury.—III. The Dream of an Anglo-phobist.—IV. The Seven Ages of Poverty and Crime in the Nineteenth Century.—V. Queen People: Remarkably Open People.—VI. Forest Life in Ceylon.—VII. A Skeleton in the House.—VIII. Scenes from My Life.—IX. Wherein was Wellington Great?—X. German Popular Literature.—XI. Hereward of Brune.—XII. Royal Amusements in Java.—XIII. Back to the North, proud Bear!

THE LAST OF THE HOUSE.

Chapters IV., V., and VI.

BY WILLIAM PICKERSGILL, ESQ.  
Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

**FRASER'S MAGAZINE** FOR FEBRUARY,  
price 2s. 6d.; or by post, 3s., contains:—

Ruin's Stones of Venice.  
Poems by Matthew Arnold.  
Parliamentary Reforms from Within.  
The Great Ant-Eater.  
General Bounce; or, the Lady and the Locust. By the Author of 'Digby Grand.' Chaps. III. and IV.  
Researches in Dutch Literature. Paris Gossip.

London: John W. Parker &amp; Son, West Strand.

Now ready,  
**JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND**, No. XXXII.

1. Farming of East Lothian, by C. Stevenson.
2. Covered Homesteads, by W. Fisher Hobbs.
3. Covered Farm-standings, by Lord Kinnaird.
4. Implement Report, Gloucester, from Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.
5. Nitrate of Soda, a Substitute for Guano, by the President.
6. Fish-refuge in Newfoundland: a Despatch to the Duke of Newcastle from the Governor of Newfoundland.
7. Farming of Surrey, by H. Evershed.
8. Bean-Turnip Fallow, by Rev. T. Burrows.
9. Improving Grass-land, by R. Milward.
10. New System of Irrigation, by J. Druce.
11. Farming of Herefordshire, by T. Rowlandson.
12. Report on Live Stock, by R. Milward.
13. Agricultural Chemistry—Pig-Feeding by J. R. Lawes.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

**THE ART-JOURNAL** FOR FEBRUARY, No. 62,  
New Series, contains THREE HIGHLY-FINISHED  
ENGRAVINGS on Steel:—Gaston Le Poit, engraved by S. Smith, from the Picture by Sir C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A.—Val St. Nicola, engraved by R. Wallis, from the Picture by J. D. Harding—Lord William Russell, 1683, engraved by C. H. Jones, from the Picture by A. Johnston in the VERNON GALLERY.

Among the Literary contributions to this Part, several of which are illustrated with a large number of Woodcuts, will be found:—An Essay on Pottery and the Plastic Arts, by Arley Fellist; 'What is Herodotus?' by W. Partridge, illustrated; 'The Great Masters of Art, No. 36, A. Van de Velde, illustrated; 'The Progress of Art-Manufacture,' illustrated; 'Sketches in the American Slave Districts,' illustrated; 'The Parables of Krummacher,' illustrated; 'The Exhibition of the Photographic Society'—Obituaries of F. Arundale, C. Barber, J. Van Eycken—The National Gallery—Evidence and Report—Correspondence—Natural Printing, The Crystal Palace and the Sabbath, The Horse and the Hero in Sculpture—Soap as a Means of Art, &c. &c.

London: Virtue, Hall &amp; Virtue, 25, Paternoster-row.

Ready, price 1s., by post, 1s. 6d.  
**THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS**, Edited by WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN, Chemist to the Museum of Irish Industry.

No. II., FEBRUARY, 1854.  
CONTENTS.—Journal of Industrial Progress: I. The Painted Systems of Steeping the Flax Plant. By James Maandun, Jun.—II. Industrial Education. No. I. Schools for Teaching the higher Branches of Science.—III. On the Artificial Oyster Beds of Lake Fusaro, and on the Importance of adopting a similar Method on the Coast. By M. Coste.—IV. Notices of Recent Improvements in Manufacture, &c.—V. Bulletin of Industrial Statistics.—Journal of Social Progress: I. On Art-Unions.—II. On Domestic Economy, and particularly on that of the People of Ireland. Dublin: W. B. Kelly, 5, Grace-street. London: Simpkin & Marshall, Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd.



The SECOND VOLUME of the  
**CHEAP EDITION OF MISS STRICKLAND'S  
 LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND,**

*Will be ready with the Magazines, Feb. 1.*

To be completed in Eight Monthly Volumes, price 7s. 6d. each, bound, illustrated with PORTRAITS OF EVERY QUEEN, and including, besides all other late improvements, a COPIOUS INDEX.

Also with the Magazines, Feb. 1,

The FOURTH VOLUME, price 6s. bound, completing the Work, of the

**CHEAP RE-ISSUE OF EVELYN'S DIARY AND  
 CORRESPONDENCE.**

N.B. The Subscribers to the former Edition of EVELYN'S DIARY who have not completed their sets, have now the opportunity of being supplied with the concluding volumes (3 and 4) at the same price as the present edition, namely, 6s. per volume.

**NOTICE.**

**PEPYS' DIARY AND CORRESPONDENCE.**

The New and Improved LIBRARY EDITION of this popular Work, in 4 vols. demy 8vo., illustrated with Portraits and other Plates, and with numerous additional Notes, edited by LORD BRAYBROOKE, will be ready for publication in a few days.

Published for HENRY COLBURN by his Successors, HURST & BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

**RAILWAY LIBRARY FOR FEBRUARY.**

Price 1s. 6d. fancy boards,

**PAUL CLIFFORD. By SIR E. BULWER LYTTON.**

Also lately published in this Popular Series—

PELHAM, 1s. 6d. BULWER.

ROCKINGHAM, 1s.

SCOTTISH CHIEFS, 2s. PORTER.

SAINT JAMES, 1s. AINSWORTH.

ALBATROSS, 1s. KINGSTON.

SCOTTISH CAVALIER, 2 vols. 2s. GRANT.

CRICHTON, 1s. 6d. AINSWORTH.

THADDEUS OF WARSAW, 1s. 6d. PORTER.

THREE MUSKETEERS, 1s. 6d. DUMAS.

POLISH LANCER, 1s. 6d. REELSTARS.

ZINGRA THE GIPSY, 1s. MAILLARD.

SELF-CONTROL, 1s. BRUNTON.

The whole of SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S NOVELS and ROMANCES  
 will be issued in the RAILWAY LIBRARY.

On the 15th of February, price 1s.

**MRS. GORE'S MONEY LENDER.**

On the 1st of March, price 1s. 6d.

**SIR E. BULWER LYTTON'S EUGENE ARAM.**

London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & Co. Farringdon-street.

**CIRCULATION OF THE MORNING PAPERS.  
 SUPPLEMENTS TO THE MORNING ADVERTISER.**

**THE** extraordinary increase which has taken place in the circulation of the MORNING ADVERTISER since its enlargement three years ago, has been followed by so great an influx of Advertisements, as to render indispensable the publication of a series of SUPPLEMENTS after the commencement of the approaching session. Supplements to the MORNING ADVERTISER will accordingly be issued as often as the pressure of Advertisements or intelligence may render their publication requisite. To form an idea of the increase which has taken place in the circulation of the MORNING ADVERTISER, it will only be necessary to give the Newspaper Stamp Returns for 1850, and the circulation, as nearly as may be ascertained, of the various morning papers, except one, at the present time. In 1850 the Stamp Returns gave the following results:

MORNING ADVERTISER .....	1,549,843
Daily News .....	1,152,000
Morning Herald .....	1,139,000
Morning Chronicle .....	912,547
Morning Post .....	826,000

It will be observed from this statement, that, omitting the Times, the circulation of the MORNING ADVERTISER was then far above that of its morning contemporaries. Were the Stamp Returns to be given down to the present time, the relative circulation of the MORNING ADVERTISER to its four morning contemporaries—assuming that their circulation has undergone no diminution—would be as follows:—

MORNING ADVERTISER .....	2,356,260
Daily News .....	1,152,000
Morning Herald .....	1,139,000
Morning Chronicle .....	912,547
Morning Post .....	826,000

It will be seen that the present circulation of the MORNING ADVERTISER is more than double that of the two highest of its four contemporaries, and nearly twice that of one of their number. The annals of Journalism contain no instance of success at all approaching to this. Such brilliant progress is the best compliment which could be paid to the MORNING ADVERTISER's entire independence of all parties and Governments, and its earnest and unceasing advocacy of the popular cause.

**PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, at 127, FLEET-STREET.**

January, 1854.

With Two Steel Engravings, price One Shilling.  
**SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE for**

FEBRUARY, contains:  
 Harry Corvendale's Courtship. By Frank E. Smedley.  
 Henry Fielding—A Biography. By Frederick Lawrence.  
 My Old Lodge. With Two Illustrations.  
 Daguerotypes of an Evil Fate. By Miss A. M. Birbeck.  
 Kalafat and Sinope. A Legend of Saint (or Old) Nicholas. By A. W. Cole.  
 "Skewered up," and its Results to Myself. By Joshua Fidgetta.  
 Sunset in England and Ireland. A Sketch. By E. M. L.  
 Sketches of Great Authors—Dante. By W. W. Fyfe.  
 The Waters of Oblivion. By Marica.  
 A True Story of an Actress. By Mervyn Holme.  
 Notices of New Books, &c. &c.

Virtue, Hall & Virtue, 25, Paternoster-row.

**HOGG'S INSTRUCTOR.—No. VIII., for**  
 FEBRUARY, price One Shilling, contains:—Balder—  
 Glimpses of Life among the Spitalfields Weavers—Tieck—The Icel  
 of Tyranny—Charles Kingsley—A Month in the Apennines—  
 Woman. By D. Mitchell—Memoranda by a Marine Officer—Nor-  
 way and its Glaciers—Love in Idleness; or, the Double Error.  
 Part VIII.—Notes on Books.

Edinburgh: J. Hogg. London: Groombridge & Sons.

**NEW MEMBERS.—NOW READY,**  
**MR. DOD'S PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION**  
 FOR 1854, TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.  
 Contains the Results of the recent  
 ELECTION PETITIONS.  
 THE THIRTY-THREE NEW MEMBERS,  
 THE VOTES and Opinions  
 of every Member of Parliament.  
 This Annual, which was commenced in 1832, contains a Bio-  
 graphical Dictionary of the House of Commons, a Statistical  
 Account of the Places returning Members to Parliament, an  
 Explanation of Parliamentary Terms and Usages, &c.  
 Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

**REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.**  
 New Work by Mr. DOD.—Now ready, Second Edition,  
**ELECTORAL FACTS FOR TWENTY YEARS**  
 (1833 to 1853).

Containing a Complete  
 POLITICAL GAZETTEER.  
 With the Prevailing Influences.  
 Political History of each Place.  
 Property and Taxation.  
 Noted Members. Noted Elections.  
 Polls for the last Twenty Years, &c.  
 By CHARLES R. DOD, Esq.  
 Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

New Edition for 1854, thoroughly revised.  
**MR. DOD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE,**  
 and KNIGHTAGE.  
 The only Record of  
 The Birthplaces, Education, and Public Services  
 of all the Titled Classes.  
 The only Peerage, which notices fully  
 every Lord of Session in Scotland,  
 every Privy Councillor, every Knight,  
 every Knight's Widow,  
 and every person who bears the prefix of  
 Lord, Lady, or Honourable.  
 Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

**PRESENT ASPECT OF RELIGION IN FRANCE.**  
 Now ready, in post 8vo. price 4s.  
**NOTES at PARIS, in 1853,** particularly on the  
 State and Prospects of RELIGION.  
 Rivingtons, Waterloo-place.

**THINGS AFTER DEATH.—SECOND EDITION.**  
 Now ready, in 18mo. price 3s. 6d. The Second Edition of  
**THINGS AFTER DEATH.** Three Chapters  
 on the INTERMEDIATE STATE; with Thoughts on  
 Family Burying Places; and 150 ORIGINAL EPITAPHS for  
 Country Churchyards.  
 By the Rev. JOHN MILLER, M.A.  
 Of Worcester College, Oxford.  
 Rivingtons, Waterloo-place.

**ALL WORKS published under the title of Scott's**  
 Poetical Works are IMPERFECT and INCOMPLETE,  
 unless they bear the imprint of ROBERT CADELL, of ADAM and  
 CHARLES BLACK, Edinburgh.

**AUTHOR'S EDITION OF SCOTT'S POETRY,**  
 including the Copyright Poem of the LORD OF THE  
 ISLES, Six Engravings, cloth, gilt edges, 5s.  
 A. & C. Black, Edinburgh; Houlston & Stoneman, London.

**FIRST LESSONS IN PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.**  
 Tenth Edition, crown 8vo. 100 Cuts, 2s. cloth.  
**CHEMICAL RECREATIONS:** a Popular  
 Manual of Experimental Chemistry. By JOHN G. GRIF-  
 FIN, F.R.S. First Division: Elementary Experiments. Intro-  
 duction to Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis.  
 John J. Griffin, Chemical and Philosophical Instrument Maker,  
 10, Finsbury-square, London.

Shortly will be published,  
**ŒUVRES COMPLETES DE FRANÇOIS**  
 ARAGO. 12 volumes, 8vo. of 600 to 650 pages each at 7s. 6d.  
 per volume.

**PORTRAIT OF FRANÇOIS ARAGO, d'après**  
 le Plâtre moulé au moment du Décès, 10s.; Proofs before letter, 20s.  
 Orders received by Dulau & Co. Foreign Booksellers, 37, Soho-  
 square.

**SHALL THE NEW STREET** which is to form  
 the grand Communication between the Eastern and Western  
 parts of the Metropolis be Straight or Crooked? an Inquiry, with  
 Suggestions. By an ARCHITECT. Price 6d.  
 John Weale, 18, High Holborn; and Lettis, Son & Steer, 8, Royal  
 Exchange.

Shortly will be published, 18mo. 8s.  
**LYRA AUSTRALIS: Poems written in Tas-**  
 mania. By CAROLINE W. LAKEY.  
 London: Bickers & Bush, 1, Leicester-square.

This day is published, in fcap. 8vo. price 4s. 6d.  
**PRACTICAL SERMONS.** By the Rev.  
 ALBERT BARNES, Philadelphia. New Edition, with  
 additional Sermons.  
 Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. London: Hamilton, Adams, & Co.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS

AND  
IMPORTATIONS

## Of TRÜBNER AND CO.

12, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

**AMERICAN ALMANAC and REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE**, for the year 1894. Post 8vo. sewed, 250 pp. 4s.

**BIBLIOTHECA SACRA and AMERICAN BIBLICAL REPOSITORY.** Conducted by Prof. E. A. PARK and T. H. TAYLOR, M.A., of Andover, with the special co-operation of Dr. ROBINSON and Prof. H. B. SMITH, G. E. DAY, D. H. ALLEN, Dr. W. LINDSAY ALEXANDER, of Edinburgh, and Dr. SAMUEL DAVIDSON, of Manchester. In Quarterly Parts, at 2s. 6d. Annual Subscription, 14s. British Copyright secured by priority of publication. January now ready.

**BLACKWATER CHRONICLE.** A Narrative of an Expedition into the Land of CANAAN, in Randolph County, Virginia. By "The Clerks of Oxenford." With Illustrations from Life, by Strother. Post 8vo. cloth, 221 pp. 3s.

**CALHOUN.—The Works of JOHN C. CALHOUN.** In 3 vols. Volume 1, A Disquisition on Government, and a Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States. Volumes 2 and 3, Speeches. Royal 8vo. cloth, 42s.

**GLIDDON'S TYPES OF MANKIND;** or, Ethnological Researches based upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures, and Graves of Races, and upon their Natural, Geographical, Philological, and Biblical History. By J. C. NOTT, M.D., Mobile, Alabama, and GEO. H. GLIDDON, formerly U.S. Consul at Cairo. 4to. Plates. Shortly.

**JOMINI.—The ART of WAR;** or, a New Analytical Compound of the principal Combinations of Strategy, of Grand Tactics and of Military Policy. Translated from the French by Major O. F. WINSHIP and Lieut. E. E. McLANE. Royal 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

**LIPPINCOTT'S UNITED STATES and COMPLETE GAZETTEER of the UNITED STATES.** Edited by T. BALDWIN and J. THOMAS, M.D. With a new and superb Map of the United States, engraved on Steel. Nearly 1300 pp. 11s.

**McCONNEL.—WESTERN CHARACTERS;** or, Types of Border Life in the Western States. By J. I. McCONNEL, Author of "Talbot and Vernon," &c. &c. With Illustrations by Darcy. Post 8vo. cloth, 37s. 6d.

**MINING MAGAZINE.** Edited and Conducted by WILLIAM J. TENNEY. Published at New York in Monthly Parts of about 100 pp. each, 2s. 6d. January just out.

**MOWATT.—AUTOBIOGRAPHY of an ACTRESS;** or, Eight Years on the Stage. By ANNA CORA MOWATT. With Portrait. Post 8vo. cloth, 48s. 7s. 6d.

**NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.** January 1894. 8vo. sewed, 6s.

**NORTON'S LITERARY and EDUCATIONAL REGISTER** for 1894. 12mo. sewed.

**OLMSTED.—NOAH and his TIMES;** embracing the consideration of various inquiries relative to the Antediluvian and Earlier Postdiluvian Periods, with Discussions of several of the leading Questions of the Present Day. By the Rev. J. MUNSON OLMSTED, M.A., Author of "Thoughts and Counsel for the Impenitent," "Our First Mother," &c. Post 8vo. cloth, 41s. 7s.

**SAVARIN.—The Physiology of TASTE;** or, Transcendental Gastronomy Illustrated by Anecdotes of distinguished Artists and Statesmen of both Continents. By BRILLAT SAVARIN. Translated from the last Paris Edition, by FAYETTE ROBINSON. 8vo. cloth, 34s. 7s. 6d.

**SCHOLE DE VERE.—OUTLINES of COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY,** with a Sketch of the Languages of Europe, arranged upon Philological Principles, and a brief History of the Art of Writing. By Professor SCHOLE DE VERE, of the University of Virginia. 12mo. cloth, 4s.

**SIEBOLD and STANNIUS.—COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.** By C. TH. v. SIEBOLD and H. STANNIUS. Translated from the German, and Edited, with Notes and Additions, recording the recent Progress of the Science. By WALDO J. BURNETT, M.D. Volume 1, containing Anatomy of the Invertebrata. 4to. pp. Royal 8vo. cloth. [Will be ready Feb. 1st.]

**SILLIMAN and DANA.—The AMERICAN JOURNAL of SCIENCE and ARTS,** conducted by Professor S. SILLIMAN, B. SILLIMAN, Jun., and JAMES D. DANA, for January 1894. 8vo. sewed, 3s.

**SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.** Published at Charleston. Editor, GILMORE SIMMS. January 1894. 8vo. sewed, 6s.

AMERICAN AND CONTINENTAL LITERARY AGENCY,  
12, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

# THE ATHENÆUM

Important to Members of Parliament.

## HANDBOOK TO THE EASTERN QUESTION.

This day is published, price 5s.  
**A CONNECTED NARRATIVE OF EVENTS FROM THE MISSIONS OF COUNT LEININGEN and PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF TO CONSTANTINOPLE, DOWN TO THE PRESENT DAY,** Including all the OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, NOTES, MANIFESTOS, and TREATIES relating to the Eastern Question, with the principal points of the Debates on the subject in the British Parliament. The whole Chronologically Arranged for a Book of Reference for Members of Parliament, &c. &c. by LEONARD FRANCIS SIMPSON, M.R.S.L.

2.  
**THE HISTORY OF THE TAXATION OF ENGLAND.** With an ACCOUNT of the RISE and PROGRESS of the NATIONAL DEBT. By WILLIAM TAYLER, Esq., of the Middle Temple. Price 7s. 6d.

"A fit supplement to De Lhomie."—*Literary Gazette*.  
"A valuable collection of facts on an important subject especially acceptable to the political statesman."—*Edinburgh*.  
"A very useful and timely publication, which will prove a valuable addition to popular means of political and financial knowledge."—*Adas*.

3.  
**New and Important Work on Turkey, THE SEAT OF WAR.** This day is published.

**THE HISTORY OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.** By GEORGE FOWLER, Esq., Author of the "Lives of the Sovereigns of Russia," &c. With Illustrative Notes by THREVEHAN SPICER, Esq., LL.D. M.A., of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. In 1 vol. post 8vo. pp. 860, Portrait of the Sultan, Maps, &c. price 10s. 6d.

4.  
**LINKS IN THE CHAIN OF DESTINY.** A POEM IN VARIOUS VERSE. By RONALD CAMPBELL. Second Edition. Price 5s.

"We give Mr. Campbell credit for much sublimity of thought, much power of description, and much beauty of imagery."—*Britannia*.

5.  
**IMITATION OF THE SATIRES OF BOILEAU.** By the Author of the "History of the Langues Romanes and their Literature." Price 3s.

6.  
**THE LAST MAMMOTH.** A ROMANCE IN FIVE CANTOS. Price 2s. 6d.

7.  
**THE ISLAND VOYAGER.** A SIMILITUDE. Price 2s.

8.  
**REVOLUTION IN DENTAL SURGERY.** Just published, price 2s.  
**NEW SYSTEM (ILLUSTRATED) OF FIXING ARTIFICIAL TEETH.**

By A. FITZPATRICK, Surgeon Dentist, Member of the Academy of Paris, 26, Lower Grosvenor-street.  
"Mr. Fitzpatrick first tested the merits of his invention in India, where he enjoyed an extensive practice, and the success which attended it induced him to recommend it for general adoption. His conclusions appear to be based upon experience, and a knowledge of the anatomy of the mouth."—*Morning Post*.  
"The author understands his business, if we may form an opinion from the manner in which he has treated his subject."—*Edin. Messenger*.  
"We are convinced that Dr. Fitzpatrick's superior system will acquire for him a large practice."—*Court Journal*.  
"Mr. Fitzpatrick must convince the most sceptical of the value of his discovery."—*Courier*.

IMPORTANT TO AUTHORS.  
**New Publishing Arrangements.**  
HOPE & CO. Publishers, 16 Great Marlborough-street, London. CHARGE NO COMMISSION FOR PUBLISHING WORKS PRINTED BY THEM, until the Author has been refunded his original outlay. They also Print in the first style, greatly under the usual charges, while their Publishing arrangements enable them to promote the interest of all Works treated in this charge. Estimates and every particular furnished gratuitously in course of post.

# BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY  
**MR. VAN VOORST,**  
DURING 1893.

**A NATURALIST'S RAMBLES** on the DEVONSHIRE COAST. By P. H. GOSSE, A.L.S. With 25 Lithographic Plates, some coloured, post 8vo. One Guinea.

**PALM TREES of the AMAZON,** and their USES. By ALFRED R. WALLACE. Post 8vo. with 12 Plates, 10s. 6d.

**PRIMITIE et NOVITE FAUNE** et FLORE MADERE et PORTUS SANCTI. Two Memoirs on the Ferns, Flowering Plants, and Land Shells of Madeira and Porto Santo. Reprinted (by permission) from the Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society: with an Appendix. By R. T. LOWE, M.A. With 2 Plates, 12mo. price 6s. 6d. boards (150 Copies printed).

**The SEA-WEED COLLECTOR'S GUIDE;** containing plain Instructions for Collecting and Preserving; and a List of all the known Species and Localities in Great Britain. By J. COCKS, M.D. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**PRODROMUS FAUNE ZEYLANICA,** being Contributions to the Zoology of Ceylon. By E. F. KELAART, M.D. Edin. F.L.S. F.Z.S. Staff Surgeon, Ceylon. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

**THE GENERA of RECENT MOLLUSCA,** arranged according to their Organization. By HENRY and ARTHUR ADAMS, Parts I. to VIII., each with 4 Plates of the Shells and Animals. 8vo. 2s. 6d.; or royal 8vo. with the Animals coloured, 5s. About 24 Parts will complete this Work.

**A SYNOPSIS of the BRITISH DIATOMACEÆ;** with Remarks on their Structure, Functions, and Distribution; and Instructions for Collecting and Preserving Specimens. By Rev. W. M. SMITH, F.L.S. The Plates by Tuffen West. In 2 vols. royal 8vo. Vol. I., 11s.

**NATURAL HISTORY of the EAST-INDIAN BORDERS.** By G. JOHNSTON, M.D. Author of "A History of the British Zoophytes," &c. 8vo. Vol. I., embracing the Topography and Botany, 10s. 6d.

**COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS of the EGGS of BRITISH BIRDS,** with Descriptions of Eggs, Nests, &c. By WILLIAM C. HEWITSON. Second Edition. Parts I. to VIII., 2s. 6d. each. About 36 Parts will complete this Work.

**The POWERS of the CREATOR DISPLAYED IN THE CREATION;** or, Observations on Life amidst the various forms of the Humbler Tribes of Animated Nature; with Practical Comments and Illustrations. By JOHN GRAHAM DALLYELL, Knt. and Bart. In 2 vols. 4to., containing numerous Plates of Living Subjects, finely coloured. Vol. II., comprehending 46 Plates, price 4s. 4d.

**NEREIS BOREALI-AMERICANA;** or, Contributions towards a History of the Marine Algae of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of North America, by W. H. HARVEY, M.D. M.A. &c. Part II., Rhodosporea, with 24 coloured Plates. Royal 4to. 11s.

**EXOTIC BUTTERFLIES,** being Illustrations of New Species, selected chiefly from the Collections of W. WILSON SAUNDERS and W. C. HEWITSON. Parts V. to VIII., at 5s. each. Each Part containing 3 coloured Plates and Descriptions.

**INSTRUMENTA ECCLESIASTICA.** 4to. Second Series, Part IX., 2s. 6d.

**THESAURUS CONCHYLIIORUM;** or, Figures and Descriptions of Recent Shells. Edited and Illustrated by G. B. SOWERBY, Jun. F.L.S. Imperial 8vo. Part XIV., price 11s. 6d. coloured.

**The PHYTOLOGIST.** Nos. 140 to 151. 1s. each.

**The ZOOLOGIST.** Nos. 122 to 134. 1s. each.

**A HISTORY of BRITISH MOLLUSCA and their SHELLS.** By Professor ED. FORBES, F.R.S. &c. and SYLVANUS HASELEY, B.A. F.L.S. Illustrated by a figure of each known Animal and of all the Shells. Engraved on 200 copper plates. 4 vols. 8vo. 41s. 10s. Royal 8vo. with the Plates coloured, 15s.

**A HISTORY of the BRITISH STALK-EYED CRUSTACEA.** By THOMAS REEL, Esq. F.R.S. F.R.S. President of the Linnean Society. 8vo. Illustrated by 174 Wood Engravings, 11s. 6s.; or royal 8vo. 21s. 10s.

JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, Paternoster-row.



In 8vo. Vols. I. to III. price 30s.; also Vol. IV. price 15s.

**A CRITICAL HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF ANCIENT GREECE.** By WILLIAM MURE, of Caldwell.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

In 12mo. price Half-a-Crown; Key, 3s. 6d.

**VALPY'S LATIN DELECTUS.** A New Edition, carefully corrected and improved; with a new set of Notes, and a new Lexicon. By the Rev. JOHN T. WHITE, Junior Upper Master of Christ's Hospital.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

**SCHOOL HISTORIES FOR CHILDREN.** BY THE AUTHOR OF AMY HERBERT.

New and Cheaper Edition, in fcap. 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

**A FIRST HISTORY OF GREECE.** By the Author of *Amy Herbert*, 'Gertrude', &c.

Also a New and Cheaper Edition, in fcap. 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

**THE CHILD'S FIRST HISTORY OF ROME.**

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

New Edition, 12mo. with Woodcuts, price 2s.; Key, 3s. 6d.

**EXERCISES ON MECHANICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY; or, an Easy Introduction to Engineering for the Use of Schools and Private Students.** By THOMAS TATE, F.R.A.S., of Kneller Training College, Twickenham.

Sequel to the above, 8vo. with Woodcuts, price 10s. 6d.

**TATE'S PRINCIPLES OF MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY applied to INDUSTRIAL MECHANICS.**

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

A New Edition, in 12mo. price 1s. 6d.

**A TREATISE ON THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF ARITHMETIC,** after the Method of Pestalozzi; with numerous Examples in all the essential Rules; Original and Practical Methods for constructing Questions; and a New Form for the Extraction of the Cube Root. Designed for the Use of Teachers and Monitors in Elementary Schools. By THOMAS TATE, F.R.A.S., of Kneller Training College, Twickenham.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

New and enlarged Edition, 12mo. with Plates, &c. price 3s. 6d.

**KEITH'S TREATISE ON THE USE OF THE GLOBES; or, a Philosophical View of the Earth and Heavens.** A New Edition, greatly improved, by ALFRED TAYLOR, M.D. F.R.S. &c. & A. LE MESURIER, B.A., & J. MIDDLETON, Professor of Astronomy.

KEY. 12mo. price 2s. 6d.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

**NEW EDITION OF MR. LINWOOD'S EDITION OF SOPHOCLES, WITH NOTES FOR STUDENTS.**

Second Edition, in 8vo. price 16s.

**SOPHOCLES TRAGÆDIE** superstitis, recensitis et brevi Annotationibus instructis GUILIELMUS LINWOOD, A.M. Edixi Christe apud Oxonienses super Alumnus. Edixi secundum.

By the same Editor, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 14s.

**ANTHOLOGIA OXONIENSIS.**

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

**TO MASTERS OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.**

It is to be had gratis of all Booksellers in Town and Country; or forwarded, free of postage, on application to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co., 25, Paternoster-row, London.

**A CATALOGUE OF COLLEGE AND SCHOOL BOOKS AND EDUCATIONAL WORKS for the Year 1854; consisting of an Alphabetical List of the full Titles, Size, and Price of about Three Hundred New and Established Works, published by Messrs. Longman and Co. in all branches of Scholastic Literature; accompanied by a Classified Index.**

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

New and Cheaper Edition, 12mo. 17 Plates, 4s. 6d.

**THE NEW PANTHEON; or, an Introduction to the Mythology of the Ancients.** By W. J. HORT. New Edition, with the Oriental and Northern Mythology.

"Superior to all other juvenile mythologies in form and tenor, and especially in the pleasure it gives a child." *Quarterly Review*.

Also, a New Edition, in 12mo. price 4s.

**AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF CHRONOLOGY AND ANCIENT HISTORY.**

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

The Second Edition, in medium 8vo. price 14s.

**THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS AND PHRASES,** classified and arranged so as to Facilitate the Expression of Ideas and Assist in Literary Composition. By F. M. BOGET, M.D. F.R.S.

"Several thousand Words and Phrases, not contained in the First Edition, have now been added; many improvements have been made in the arrangement of the expressions; and the whole work has undergone careful revision with the view of increasing its general utility."

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

A New and Improved Edition, in 8vo. price 12s. 6d.

**WOOD'S ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA,** for the Use of Students in the University of Cambridge. A New Edition (the Fourth), revised and improved, by THOMAS LUND, B.D. late Fellow and Sadlerian Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Also, a New and Enlarged Edition, in post 8vo. price 6s.

**LUND'S COMPANION TO WOOD'S ALGEBRA:** Containing Solutions of the various Questions and Problems, and forming a KEY. Second Edition.

## NEW WORKS.

### I.

**M'CULLOCH'S**

**DICTIONARY, PRACTICAL,**

**THEORETICAL, and HISTORICAL, OF COMMERCE and COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION.** A New Edition (1854), adapted to the Present Time; and embracing a large mass of new and important information in regard to the Trade, Commercial Law, and Navigation of this and other Countries. With Maps and Plans.

8vo. price 50s.; half-russia, 55s.

\*A Supplement to the Edition published in 1852 will appear in a few days.

### II.

**DR. URE'S**

**DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MAN-**

**UFACTURES, and MINES:** Containing a clear Exposition of their Principles and Practice. The Fourth Edition, much enlarged and corrected throughout; with all the information comprised in the Supplement of Recent Improvements brought down to the Present Time and incorporated in the Dictionary: Most of the Articles being entirely re-written, and many new Articles now first added. With nearly 1,600 Woodcuts.

2 vols. 8vo. price 60s.

### III.

**MAUNDER'S**

**BIOGRAPHICAL TREASURY;**

or, A Comprehensive Dictionary of Universal Biography, Ancient and Modern: Comprising about Twelve Thousand Memoirs. The Eighth Edition, revised, corrected, and brought down to the Close of the Year 1853. In One thick Volume; with Frontispiece.

Fcap. 8vo. 10s.; roan, 12s.; calf lettered, 12s. 6d.

### 4.

**REMINISCENCES of a HUNTS-**

**MAN.** By the Hon. GRANTLEY F. BERKELEY. With Four Etchings by JOHN LEECH (one coloured). 8vo. price 14s.

### 5.

**RECORDS of the CHASE and MEMOIRS of CELEBRATED SPORTSMEN;** illustrating some of the Usages of Olden Times, and comparing them with prevailing Customs. By CECIL, Author of *The Stud Farm and Stable Practice*. With Two Plates by R. HERRING. Fcap. 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

### 6.

**The RUSSIANS of the SOUTH.** By

SHIRLEY BROOKS. Forming Part LIII of the *Traveller's Library*. 16mo. price One Shilling.

### 7.

**The NEMESIS of POWER.** By

JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN, Author of *Isis, an Egyptian Pilgrimage*, &c. Fcap. 8vo.

### 8.

**INDICATIONS of INSTINCT.** By

T. LINDLEY KEMP, M.D. A Sequel to *The Natural History of Creation* (price 1s.), by the same Author. Forming Part LIV. of the *Traveller's Library*. 16mo. price One Shilling.

### 9.

**REMAINS, Legendary and Poetical, of**

JOHN ROBY, Author of *Traditions of Lancashire*. With a Sketch of his Literary Life and Character, by his Widow; and a Portrait. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

### 10.

**MEMOIRS, JOURNAL, and COR-**

**RESPONDENCE of THOMAS MOORE.** Edited by the Right Hon. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P. With Portraits and Vignettes. Vols. I. to VI. post 8vo. price 6s.

### 11.

**MEMOIRS of the WHIG PARTY**

during MY TIME. By HENRY RICHARD LORD HOLLAND. Edited by his Son, HENRY EDWARD LORD HOLLAND. Vol. II. post 8vo. price 9s. 6d.

### 12.

**PRIZE ESSAY on the LAWS for**

the PROTECTION of WOMEN. By JAMES EDWARD DAVIS, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. price 6s.

A New Edition, in 12mo. price 2s.

**ALGEBRA made EASY.** Chiefly intended for the Use of Schools. By THOMAS TATE, of Kneller Training College, Twickenham.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

A New Edition, in 12mo. with Woodcuts, price 3s. 6d.

**PRINCIPLES OF GEOMETRY, MENSURATION, TRIGONOMETRY, LAND-SURVEYING, and LEVELLING:** Containing Familiar Demonstrations of the most important Propositions in Euclid's Elements; and Proofs of all the useful Rules and Formulas in Mensuration and Trigonometry, with their application to the Solution of Practical Problems in Estimating, Surveying, and Railway Engineering. Designed for the Use of Schools and Private Students. By THOMAS TATE, F.R.A.S. of Kneller Training College, Twickenham.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

**ETON SCHOOL ELEMENTARY FRENCH BOOKS.**

A New Edition, in 12mo. price 3s. bound.

**INTRODUCTION à la LANGUE USUELLE** et aux ÉLÉMENTS de la GRAMMAIRE FRANÇAISE. By J. C. FARVER, French Master, Eton College.

By the same Author,

**FAMILIAR and CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH EXERCISES,** for Writing and viva-voce Practice. New Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound—KEY, price 3s.

**PHRASEOLOGIE** Expliquée et Comparée. Eighth Edition. 12mo. 3s. bound.

**CHOIX en PROSE et en VERS:** suivi de la Phraseologie Expliquée et Comparée. Twelfth Edition. 12mo. 7s. 6d. bound.

Separately, { Part I. *Choix en Prose*, 3s. 6d.  
Part II. *Choix en Vers*, 3s. 6d.  
Part III. *Phraseologie*, 3s.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

**BUTLER'S SCHOOL ATLASES AND GEOGRAPHY;** New and thoroughly revised Editions, enlarged and corrected to the Present Time, and edited by the Author's Son, the Rev. THOMAS BUTLER, Rector of Louisa.

**A JUNIOR ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY:** Comprising 18 full-coloured Maps, selected from Bishop Butler's *Modern Atlas*. Royal 8vo. price 4s. 6d. half-bound.

**A JUNIOR ATLAS of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY:** Comprising 10 full-coloured Maps, selected from Bishop Butler's *Ancient Atlas*. Royal 8vo. price 4s. 6d. half-bound.

**BUTLER'S ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY:** Enlarged to Twenty-eight full-coloured Maps; with a complete Index. Royal 8vo. price 12s. half-bound.

**BUTLER'S ATLAS of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY:** Enlarged to Twenty-three full-coloured Maps; with a complete Index. Royal 8vo. price 12s. half-bound.

**BUTLER'S GEOGRAPHICAL COPY-BOOKS, or MAP PROJECTIONS,** Ancient and Modern. Oblong 4to. price 4s. each Set; or 7s. 6d. together.

**BUTLER'S GENERAL ATLAS of ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY:** Enlarged to Fifty-one full-coloured Maps; with Indexes. Royal 4to. price 34s. half-bound.

**BUTLER'S SKETCH of MODERN and ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY:** Revised and corrected in both Parts from the best Authorities. 8vo. price 9s.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

**WORKS BY THE AUTHOR OF AMY HERBERT.**

A New Edition, in fcap. 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

**THE EXPERIENCE of LIFE.**

By the same Author, New Editions,

AMY HERBERT. Fcap. 8vo. 6s. { THE EARLY DAUGHTER. 2 v. price 10s.  
GERTRUDE. A Tale. 6s. {  
MARGARET PERCIVAL. 2 v. JOURNAL of a SUMMER TOUR. price 5s.

LANETON PARSONAGE. 3 v. READINGS for CONFIRMATION. price 5s. 6d.

READINGS for LENT, from JEREMY TAYLOR. 5s.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

The Fifth Edition, in fcap. 8vo. price 6s.

**THE POWER of the SOUL over the BODY,** considered in relation to Health and Morals. By GEORGE MOORE, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians.

By the same Author,

**THE USE of the BODY in RELATION to the MIND.** The Third Edition, fcap. 8vo. price 6s.

**MAN and HIS MOTIVES.** Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

**HEALTH, DISEASE, and REMEDY.** Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

**NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR of HOCHELAGA.**

Just published, in 2 vols. post 8vo. price 18s.

**A MEMOIR of CHARLES MORDAUNT,** EARL of PETERBOROUGH and MORMOUTH; with Selections from his Correspondence. By the Author of *Hochelaga*.

"Of the work itself we cannot speak too highly. Skillfully arranged, clearly and thrillingly told, containing many just and admirable sentiments, it is the life-story of one of the most remarkable men of any age or country. The portrait is life-like and glowing, and will repay the attentive perusal of the historical student who seeks accurate information of the men and manners—the life of the English people—at a period of our national development of which as yet the historians have been few." *Edinburgh Review*.

## NEW WORKS NOW READY.

In 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, price 21s.  
**SHOOTING SCENES  
 IN THE HIMALAYAS, CHINESE  
 TARTARY, LADAC, THIBET,  
 CASHMERE, &c.**  
 By COLONEL FRED. MARKHAM, 32nd Regt.

**RUSSIA ON THE BORDERS OF ASIA.**  
 In 2 vols. post 8vo. with Illustrations.  
**HISTORICAL, PICTURESQUE, AND DESCRIPTIVE  
 SKETCHES OF  
 KAZAN, THE ANCIENT CAPITAL  
 OF THE TARTAR KHANS;**  
 With an ACCOUNT of the PROVINCE to which it belongs, of  
 the different RACES which form its Population, of its  
 MONUMENTS, ANTIQUITIES, &c.  
 By EDWARD TRACY TURNERELLI.

A New Edition, thoroughly revised, with new Preface,  
 in 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.  
**LIFE IN THE MISSION,  
 THE CAMP, AND THE ZENANA.**  
 By Mrs. COLIN MACKENZIE.

ATHENÆUM.  
 "A fitting companion to the delightful letters of Bishop Heber,  
 One of the greatest charms of this book is its perfect genuineness."

In 8vo. price 16s.  
**MEMOIRS AND  
 CORRESPONDENCE OF HENRY  
 ST. GEORGE TUCKER.**

Late Accountant-General of Bengal, and Chairman of the East  
 India Company.  
 By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE,  
 Author of 'The War in Afghanistan.'  
 \*Also, uniform with the above, 'Memorials of Indian Gov-  
 ernment,' being a selection from Mr. Tucker's papers, edited by  
 J. W. Kaye.

In 8vo. 15s.  
**THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN  
 DISRAELI, M.P.**  
 A LITERARY AND POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY.  
 Addressed to the New Generation.

In 3 vols. royal 8vo. with upwards of 100 Pictorial Illustrations  
 of Sporting Adventures, and Subjects of Natural History, &c.  
**SCANDINAVIAN ADVENTURES  
 DURING A RESIDENCE OF  
 UPWARDS OF TWENTY YEARS.**

By L. LLOYD,  
 Author of 'Field Sports of the North.'

In small 8vo. price 5s.  
**BYEWAYS OF HISTORY,**  
 From the TWELFTH to the SIXTEENTH CENTURY.  
 To which is now first added, a Sketch of a Silesian Knight of the  
 Sixteenth Century, from his Diary, recently discovered.  
 By Mrs. PERCY SINNETT.

New Edition, Revised, with a New Introduction and additional  
 Notes, in 2 vols. post 8vo. 16s.  
**TRAVELS IN NORTH AMERICA;**  
 Including a SUMMER RESIDENCE with the PAWNEE  
 TRIBE in the REMOTE PRAIRIES of the MISSOURI.  
 By the Hon. CHARLES AUGUSTUS MURRAY,  
 Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation.

New Edition, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 16s. bound,  
**THE SECRET HISTORY  
 OF THE  
 COURT AND GOVERNMENT OF  
 RUSSIA,**

Under the EMPEROR ALEXANDER, and the PRESENT  
 CZAR NICHOLAS.  
 By J. H. SCHNITZLER.

CONTENTS:  
 Origin and Destiny of Russia—Accession of Nicholas—Revolt  
 at St. Petersburg—Relations of Russia with Turkey—Aggranda-  
 ments of Russia—Pretensions of Russia—Crime in St. Peters-  
 burg—Nicholas in presence of the Rebels—Finance—Military  
 Establishment—Secret Societies—Public Opinion in Poland—  
 Clergy—Negotiations and Secret Views of Russia concerning  
 Turkey—Turkish Reforms odious to Russia.  
 "The position which Russia is to hold is the greatest question of  
 the future to unravel. As regards France, the question is one of  
 preponderance—but for Germany it is one of life or death,—of in-  
 dependence, of nationality."—Preface.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,  
 Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.  
**HURST & BLACKETT,**

Successors to Mr. Colburn,  
 HAVE JUST PUBLISHED  
 THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS.

**TRAVELS in BOLIVIA; with a  
 TOUR across the PAMPAS to BUENOS AYRES.** By  
 L. HUGH DE BONELLI, of Her Britannic Majesty's  
 Legation. 2 vols. 21s.

**A SKETCHER'S TOUR ROUND  
 THE WORLD.** By ROBERT ELWES, Esq. Royal  
 8vo. with 21 coloured Illustrations, from Original Draw-  
 ings by the Author, 21s. elegantly bound, gilt edges.

**MEMOIRS and CORRESPON-  
 DENCE of MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. NOTT, G.C.B.**  
 Envoy at the Court of Lucknow. Edited by J. H. STOC-  
 QUELER, Esq., at the request of the Daughters of the  
 late General, from Private Papers and Official Docu-  
 ments in their possession. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait.  
 (Just ready.)

**FOREST LIFE in CEYLON.** By  
 W. KNIGHTON, M.A., formerly Secretary to the  
 Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society. 2 vols. 21s.

**MEMOIRS of JOHN ABER-  
 NETHY, F.R.S.** With a View of His Writings, Lec-  
 tures, and Character. By GEORGE MACLWAIN,  
 F.R.C.S. SECOND EDITION, REVISED. 2 vols. with Por-  
 trait, 21s.

**A LADY'S VISIT to the GOLD  
 DIGGINGS of AUSTRALIA in 1852-3.** By Mrs.  
 CHARLES CLACY. 10s. 6d.

**THE SONG of ROLAND, as  
 CHANTED BEFORE THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS,**  
 by the MINSTREL TAILLEFER. Translated by the  
 Author of 'EMILIA WYNDHAM.' Small 4to. handsomely  
 bound, gilt edges, 5s.

"The Song of Roland" is well worth general perusal. It is  
 simple and descriptive, and gives an important and faithful pic-  
 ture of the chivalric manners and feelings of the age."—*Herald.*

**REVELATIONS of SIBERIA.**  
 By A BANISHED LADY. Third and Cheaper Edition.  
 2 vols. 16s.

**THE NEW NOVELS.**

**Miss PARDOE'S NEW NOVEL,**  
 REGINALD LYLE. 3 vols. (Immediately.)

**Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE'S  
 NEW NOVEL, FLORENCE THE BEAUTIFUL.** 3 v.

"A very engaging story, which awakens true sympathy, and is  
 read with the relish of genuine enjoyment. It claims admiration  
 for the unaffected elegance of its diction and the philosophic  
 beauty of its reflections. The characters, too, are dashed off with  
 a bold and vigorous hand."—*Morning Post.*  
 "A tale well calculated to excite our deepest interest. The  
 story may be pronounced the best that has yet appeared from the  
 pen of the talented author."—*Morning Herald.*  
 "An admirable tale."—*Standard.*

**ALICE WENTWORTH. 3 v.**

"This novel (says the *Athenæum*) reminds us of the tales by Lady  
 Scott, which some twenty years ago had power and pathos enough  
 to get a hearing and keep a place—even though Lister, Ward, and  
 Bulwer (then a youth) were all in the field with their many expe-  
 rience of modern life and society. Alice Wentworth is as gracious  
 a heroine-heiress as has for many a year past been introduced into  
 the world of novel readers."

"A novel of exciting interest, fraught with passion, and abound-  
 ing in romantic adventure."—*Morning Post.*

**HIGH AND LOW; or, Life's  
 CHANCES and CHANGES.** By the HON. HENRY  
 COKE. 3 vols.

"In these highly entertaining volumes the author exhibits every  
 conceivable variety of social life. The whole work forms an ad-  
 mirable panorama of humanity as it exhibits itself in this vast  
 metropolis."—*John Bull.*

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.  
**MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT** are  
 preparing for publication NEW WORKS OF FIC-  
 TION by the following DISTINGUISHED WRITERS:—

**MISS MITFORD.  
 MRS. GORE.  
 MRS. TROLLOPE.  
 THE AUTHOR OF 'EMILIA  
 WYNDHAM.'  
 THE AUTHOR OF 'MARGARET  
 MAITLAND.'**

**Murray's  
 BRITISH CLASSICS.**

TO BE PUBLISHED IN DEMY OCTAVO  
 MONTHLY VOLUMES.

THE awakened taste of the Public for the old Classic  
 Authors of England has called forth several schemes of new  
 editions of their Works, in which cheapness is the chief  
 inducement held out to purchasers.

These are works, however, not to be read hastily and  
 thrown aside, but destined to hold a permanent place on  
 the shelves of a library. Purchasers will pause, therefore,  
 before they take in volumes hastily printed in small type on  
 inferior paper. They will very properly inquire whether  
 the authors are printed from a correct text, what are the  
 value of the notes, and the competence of the editors.

The plan of Mr. Murray's collection of British Classics is  
 based on these considerations; it has been long meditated  
 and well matured, and will possess, besides the merit of  
 cheapness, the higher recommendation of a text purified  
 from error, notes tending *bona fide* to elucidate the text  
 without encumbering it, with the additional attractions of a  
 beautiful and legible type, fine paper, compactness of bulk,  
 and economy in price.

The Series commenced on January 2nd, with

**THE WORKS OF  
 OLIVER GOLDSMITH.**

A NEW EDITION, PRINTED FROM THE LAST EDI-  
 TIONS REVISED BY THE AUTHOR.

Edited by PETER CUNNINGHAM, F.S.A.

With Vignettes. VOLUME I. 8vo., 7s. 6d.

(To be completed in Four Volumes.)

The Second Volume will appear on Wednesday next.

To be followed by

**GIBBON'S  
 ROMAN EMPIRE.**

WITH NOTES AND PREFACE.

By DEAN MILMAN and M. GUIZOT.

A New Edition, carefully collated, preceded by Gibbon's  
 Autobiography, and Edited, with Notes,

By WM. SMITH, LL.D.

CLASSICAL EXAMINER IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

With Portrait, Maps and Plans. VOLUME I. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

To be completed in Eight Volumes.

The Series will also include

**THE WORKS OF ALEXANDER  
 POPE.**

**THE WORKS OF JOSEPH ADDI-  
 SON.**

**JOHNSON'S LIVES OF THE BRI-  
 TISH POETS.**

**THE WORKS OF DRYDEN AND  
 SWIFT.**

"Mr. Murray has commenced the publication of a series  
 of British Classics, in demy octavo volumes, so printed and  
 edited as to take the highest place in any library."—*Examiner.*

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.



LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1854.

## REVIEWS

*The History of Yucatan, from its Discovery to the Close of the Seventeenth Century.* By Charles St. John Fancourt, Esq., recently H.M. Superintendent of the British Settlements in the Bay of Honduras. With a Map. Murray.

THE Peninsula of Yucatan is most familiarly known to the general public as the site of some remarkable ruins which travellers have found by thrusting aside the luxuriant vegetation that had grown like a mantle round them. Mr. St. John Fancourt, in this preliminary volume to a history of the British settlements of Honduras, brings together the most remarkable facts connected with the discovery and conquest, or "pacification," as it was somewhat strangely called, of the whole province by the Spaniards, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The materials existing for this purpose are sufficiently abundant, though requiring to be used with care. They consist of books of travels and histories written in a half-romantic, half-devotional style by the Spanish adventurers, and removed by their bulk and other causes out of the sphere of common reading. Mr. Fancourt, therefore, has performed a useful task in bringing these materials together, although he suffers himself to be too much led away by details to the neglect of broad and picturesque features.

Columbus, to whom the world will ever look back with melancholy gratitude, was, at one moment on the point of discovering Yucatan and Mexico; and the brief narrative that takes him to the Island of Bonacca, on the threshold, as it were, of the mysterious empire of Central America, which lay vast and silent beyond, and gave no sign of life, can never be read without a pang by those who have sympathies for genius and misfortune. The great navigator, following the beck of his auspicious hopes with less certainty than before, steered southward, and left the real discovery of Yucatan to De Solis and Yanez Pinzon, in the year 1506. This voyage, however, was a tentative one; and it was not until 1517 that the coasts of the peninsula were really explored by Hernandez de Cordova, and the Gulf of Mexico was fairly entered. On leaving Cuba—

"he went straight to a country hitherto unknown and unseen by our people, where he found salt-pits, at a point which he named *Las Mujeres*, because he there discovered stone towers and chapels, covered with wood and straw, in which were arranged in order several idols resembling women. The Spaniards were astonished, for the first time to see strong edifices, which had not as yet been discovered, and also to perceive that the inhabitants were so richly and tastefully clothed. They wore shirts and cloaks of white and coloured cotton, their head-dress consisted of feathers, their ears were enriched with ear-drops and jewels of gold and silver."

From this narrative and what was subsequently observed, it would appear that the whole of Yucatan was formerly covered by solid and spacious buildings, principally temples. They all contained strange-looking idols, one of which is not very felicitously described as "a great serpent, forty-seven feet long, as broad as an ox, devouring a lion, the whole cut in stone." On a subsequent occasion, when Cortes was on his famous march from Mexico to Honduras across the base of the peninsula of Yucatan, building bridges and causeways as he went, a singular instance occurred of the way in which idols were chosen and framed. During a deer hunt the horse of Cortes was taken ill, but did not then die, though "it would have been better

if he had," says the devout but ruthless conqueror parenthetically. A little while afterwards, having been courteously received by the Itzalan Indians, Cortes

"entrusted them with the care of his horse Morzillo, which had been lamed; charging them to take great care of it, and attend to its recovery, as he prized it very highly, and telling them that when he had found the Spaniards he was in search of, he should send for his steed again. It was from no want of care on the part of the Itzaex, but rather from an excess of it, that Morzillo lost his life under their management; for in their anxiety to effect a cure, and regarding the animal as one endowed with reason, they gave him poultry and other meat to eat, and presented him with bunches of flowers, as they were accustomed to do to persons of rank when they were sick; a species of attention somewhat similar to that which the fool laughed at in 'King Lear,' when he speaks of the cockney who, 'in pure kindness to his horse, buttered his hay.' The consequence of this unaccustomed style of medical treatment was that Morzillo languished and died, and then a worse evil befell, for, observes the pious Villagutierre, 'though some people say Canek burnt his idols in the presence of Cortes, there was, in reality, no burning of idols or anything else in that city of Tayasal; on the contrary, by leaving the horse with those infidel Itzaex, they obtained a greater and still more abominable idol than the many they had before.' The meaning of this sentence is subsequently explained by the worthy chronicler informing us that, on the death of Morzillo, the Itzaex raised its effigy 'in stone and mortar, very perfect,' and worshipped it as a divinity. It was seated on its hind-quarters, on the floor of one of the temples, rising on its fore-legs, and with its hind-legs bent under it. Those barbarians adored it as the god of thunder and thunderbolts, calling him Tziminchac, which means the bride of thunder, or the thunderbolt. They gave it this name from having seen some of the Spaniards who were with Cortes fire their muskets over their horses' heads when they were hunting the deer, and they believed the horses were the cause of the noise that was made, which they took for thunder, and the flash of the discharge and the smoke of the gunpowder for a thunderbolt."

The detailed narrative of the march of Cortes will be read with interest, although its main features are already popularly known. Further on Mr. Fancourt, abridging or translating from his Spanish authorities, gives a slight account of the manners of the Yucatanese, from which we extract the following:—

"The abuses and superstitions," observes Cogoludo, "which the Indians of Yucatan inherit from their fathers, are many and various. They believe in dreams, and interpret and accommodate them to the nature of affairs which they have on hand. If they hear the cry of a bird which they call *kipech*, they derive a bad augury for the success of any enterprise which they may have undertaken, as the Spaniards themselves do after seeing a fox or hearing a cuckoo. If a traveller finds a large stone, such as are raised to point out the road, he reverences it by placing a branch upon it, and also wipes the dust off, that he may not feel fatigue,—a tradition of his ancestors. When he is travelling towards sunset, and it seems to him that he will arrive late at his journey's end, he places a stone in the first tree he meets with, in order that the sun may not go down too soon, or he pulls out some of his eyelashes and blows them towards the sun, to effect the same purpose. In eclipses of the sun and moon, they make their dogs howl and cry by pinching their bodies and ears, and at the same time strike heavy blows on their tables, seats, and doors: they say that the moon is dying, or that she is being stung by a species of ants which they call Xulab. But at the present time they are much disabused of this error."

It was not only by arms that the newly-discovered provinces of America were "pacified": Missionaries arrived there close on the heels of the great captains and seconded their efforts with zeal and courage. Conversions, such as they were, rapidly rewarded their exertions.

In some places, however, they were often brought very near to the honours of martyrdom.

"The Adelantado was very desirous that the provinces which had formerly owned subjection to Tutul Xiu, and which were situated south of Merida, should become the scene of religious conversion, and in conformity with his wish, Fathers Villalpando and Benavente set out, in their usual guise, barefooted and staff in hand, towards the close of the year 1547. They first directed their steps to the township of Mani, in the heart of a vast sierra; here they were well received, the people flocking around them in great numbers, and rendering their assistance to build them a house and church. Besides their spiritual emancipation, a great object which the missionaries had in view was to release the Indians from the state of slavery in which their caciques held them, and their most strenuous arguments were directed towards this end. This alarmed the caciques, and they took counsel together how to frustrate a project which threatened to deprive them of their temporal authority; the importance of every chief being in proportion to the number of slaves who acknowledged him for their lord. They came then secretly to the resolution of taking the lives of the missionaries, and, the better to accomplish their purpose, decided upon burning them alive in the building which their people had raised for the celebration of Christian worship when first the Fathers established themselves in the sierra. The period fixed upon for the perpetration of this deed was the 28th of September, 1548, the eve of St. Michael, and the missionaries remained wholly unsuspecting of the plot combined against them. It chanced, however, that on the day named for the execution of the murderous project, an Indian child recently baptized came to Father Villalpando to be catechized. But before the catechism began, 'Priest,' said the boy, 'answer me a question which I wish to put to you.'—'Ask it,' replied the Father; and the boy continued: 'which is better,' he demanded, 'to live or to die?'—'It is better to live,' returned Villalpando, 'because to live is our natural state, while death is the inheritance acquired by sin.'—'Then, Father,' said the child, 'if you wish to live you must fly hence, for the chiefs amongst our people have determined upon your death, and this very night you will be burnt in the church if you remain in it.'—Father Villalpando did not betray any emotion at this intelligence, but thanked the child, telling him that he was in the hands of God, and desiring him to go back to his parents that night, and return to see him on the following day. The child expressed his doubts about finding him alive, but Villalpando dismissed him with his blessing, and then repaired to his coadjutor, to whom he related the terrible news he had just learnt. Father Benavente was greatly moved at hearing it, but Villalpando sustained him with words of comfort, and together they went to the church, where, throwing themselves at the foot of the cross, they petitioned for strength from on high to support them in the coming hour of trial. They passed the evening in prayer and religious conference; Father Villalpando, who was the most resigned, omitting no argument to reconcile his companion to the martyrdom which awaited them both. While thus occupied the night drew on, and about the eleventh hour a noise was heard as of a crowd approaching; and, from one of the windows of the building, the Fathers saw a great multitude of Indians, armed with bows, arrows, and darts, and brandishing lighted torches. They drew near the church, and surrounded it, and, for a whole hour, continued to cry out that they meant to burn it to the ground and kill the missionaries, if they attempted to escape. Meanwhile, the two Fathers remained perfectly impassive, proffering neither speech nor gesture, but silently engaged in prayer; and the Indians,—awed perhaps by the calm resignation of their intended victims, or repenting of their resolve,—refrained from carrying their threats into execution, though from time to time they assailed them with the most injurious epithets. By degrees, however, their exclamations abated, their rage evaporated, and, shortly after midnight, the Fathers were left alone in the church, to offer up their matin prayers to Saint Michael for their deliverance. By a providential circumstance, the day had scarcely dawned, when Father Villalpando and

his companion were aware of the noise of horses' hoofs, and of words uttered in the Spanish language. These sounds were caused by the accidental arrival of a party of their countrymen, who had been despatched by the Adelantado to a place called Petu, fourteen leagues further to the eastward, to quell a disturbance there, but having missed their way had happened upon the township of Mani, while the missionaries were chanting their matin song. There was great joy on both sides at the meeting which then took place, when the Fathers recounted the danger they had escaped; and the new-comers joined them in singing a Te Deum of thanks and praise. At the accustomed hour of morning service, the bell was rung as usual for assembling the Indians to prayer; but no one appeared except the child who, on the previous day, had warned Villalpando of the plot against his life. He said that all the Indians, fearing the armed Spaniards, whose arrival they had witnessed, had fled to the mountains, but that he had come to see if Villalpando was still alive. He was fondly caressed by the good father, who related the story to the Spaniards and their leader Caudillo, and it was by him communicated to the Adelantado at Merida, who, in conjunction with Tutul Xiu, the cacique of Mani, immediately adopted measures for punishing the chiefs who had imagined the deaths of the missionaries. Twenty-seven of the principal conspirators were taken, and conducted to Merida, when they confessed the crime of which they were accused, and were sentenced to be burnt. The Adelantado resolved to carry the sentence into effect; the fire was made ready, and the Indians, bound hand and foot, were brought out to undergo their punishment, when Father Villalpando, throwing himself upon his knees before Montejó, earnestly besought him to spare their lives. It was with difficulty that the Governor was brought to listen to the missionary's prayer; but at last he yielded to the eloquent pleadings of Villalpando, and instead of being condemned to the flames, the culprits were transferred to the religious care of the inmates of the convent of Merida.

The specimens we have given will afford an idea of the simple, straightforward style in which Mr. Fancourt writes. We have already alluded to the want of picturesqueness in the choice and grouping of the materials. In a work of this kind, it may be added, a complete description of the physical aspect and of the productions of the country is expected. However, this want may be supplied in the volume which is to follow this; and which will, no doubt, contain pictures of the bold and adventurous life of the British log-wood cutters in the forests of Honduras.

*The Works of George Herbert, in Prose and Verse.* Edited by the Rev. R. A. Willmott. Routledge & Co.

WE can understand a lover of old books, a collector of odds and ends—dates, facts, notes and illustrations—making a favourite of his copy of George Herbert. Hitherto this quaint and beautiful old poet has escaped the heavy hand of the commentator. His poetry—his prose—his character—his influence offer themselves to the illustrator and the annotator as a mine of gold. Mr. Willmott, therefore, is happy in his theme:—we can add, after scanning his notes with some attention, that he is also happy in his treatment of an author whom we must consider as one of the most interesting of poetical writers.

In the way of "Life," there is not much to record of Herbert;—and that little has been quaintly and lovingly recorded by Isaac Walton. His days and nights were given to the calm round of study, the discharge of pastoral duties, and the composition of those devotional and moral poems which have made him the monitor and minister of so many hearts. Such a life has none of the dramatic vicissitude—the spectacular points and pauses—the change of scene, of persons and of in-

terests, which belong to many a less useful and less exalted career. From first to last we see a calm and simple figure—crowned by a face quite angel-like in its serene and rigid beauty—shine before the mental eye:—a few dates and names complete the whole of our biographical material. Nearly all that there is of ordinary human interest in and about Herbert, beyond the picture of the man as he lived and the record of his birth and death, lies in the story and the record of his intellectual work. Criticism here has to take the place of memoir.

Mr. Willmott dwells on the scenes associated with Herbert. How beautiful is the glimpse we catch of the pastor at his village labours.—

"His pastoral labours were crowded into the space of two years and a few months. Every reader remembers the description of his daily prayer, and how 'some of the meaner sort of his parish did so love and reverence Mr. Herbert, that they would let their plough rest when his saint's bell rung to prayer, that they might also offer their devotion to God with him, and would then return back to their plough,' thinking themselves the happier for the blessing they carried away."

In the pages in which Herbert is made to form a part of the great picture of his time—and where he stands in contrast to or in comparison with the prominent figures of his contemporaries—Mr. Willmott's reading shows itself pleasantly and unobtrusively:—

"Few faces are better known than Herbert's, with its austere sweetness, and the evident marks of inward decline. In person he is described, by Walton, as tall and unusually thin, but cheerful in look, and always attracting friends and strangers by the elegance and the benignity of his manner and address. He stands amid a group of English worthies remarkable for their personal and historic interest. The eloquent Donne was one of his dearest friends; he knew the accomplishments of Wotton, and the learned casuistry of Sanderson; the first portion of Hooker's wonderful treatise appeared while he was in his cradle; and his childish fancy was enriched by the Essays of Bacon. With Ben Jonson, who survived him about five years, he was likely to be acquainted. Shakspeare he had probably seen in some festive interval of Cambridge life; for that illustrious poet did not retire from London before 1611, when Herbert was eighteen years old. In this splendid company of theologians, philosophers, and poets, he wore an expression and a costume of his own. If his Court views had been realized, we might have expected to have been blended in him Sidney's chivalry and the picturesque foppiness of Raleigh. He was only seven years younger than the hero of Zutphen, to whom in temperament he seems to have shown a remarkable resemblance."

Mr. Willmott's criticism on Herbert's style is generally delicate. He writes:—

"The language of Herbert cannot be too highly praised—however distant the thought may be, the expression of it is, with very few exceptions, pure, racy, and idiomatic. He had evidently been a living and a constant hearer or reader of Shakspeare, whose Plays appeared in his childhood, and were, doubtless, the delight of his eyes during the short summer-day of his courtly hopes, and the frequent subject of talk at Whilton. Many passages might be quoted; but the Shaksperian tone will be recognized in the following:—

How neatly do we give one only name  
To parent's issue, and the Sun's bright star!  
A son is light and fruit; a fruitful flame  
Chasing the father's dimness.

And still more distinctly in the next,—

My comforts drop and melt away like snow;  
I shake my head, and all the thoughts and ends  
Which my fierce youth did bandy, fall and flow  
Like leaves about me, or like summer friends,  
Flies of estate and sunshine.

The beautiful phrase—"summer friends"—was introduced by Gray into his Hymn on Adversity. Once more:—

Art thou a magistrate? then be severe:  
If studious, copy fair what time hath blurred.  
Redeem Truth from his jaws; if soldier,  
Chase brave employments with a naked sword  
Throughout the world.

Pages might easily be filled with instances of felicitous words and phrases. In the Poem on Providence we have the "leaning" elephant, afterwards exhibited by Thomson in his magnificent landscape:—

Paceful, beneath primeval trees that cast  
Their ample shade o'er Niger's yellow stream,  
And where the Ganges rolls its sacred wave,  
High-raised in solemn theatre around,  
Leans the huge elephant."

By way of illustrating what may be called the history of opinion on Herbert's poetry, we will add another graceful and ingenious passage from this estimate of its beauty and its worth. Mr. Willmott says,—

"His poetical reputation was wider and greater than Milton's. Within a few years twenty thousand copies of the 'Temple' were sold. Cowley alone outwent him in popularity; one being the laureate of religious, as the other was of fashionable life. The history of his poems is most touching and beautiful. In his last sickness, he presented them to a friend in these words: 'Sir, I pray deliver this little Book to my dear brother Ferrar, and tell him, he shall find in it a picture of the many spiritual conflicts that have passed betwixt God and my soul, before I could subject mine to the will of JESUS MY MASTER; in whose service I have now found perfect freedom; desire him to read it; and then, if he can think it may turn to the advantage of any poor dejected soul, let it be made public; if not, let him burn it, for I and it are less than the least of God's mercies.' The publication of the 'Temple' produced an immediate impression. Henry Vaughan, whose rough lines

abound in touches of a quaint and suggestive fancy, observes, in reference to the impure verses of the day, 'The first, that with any effectual success, attempted a diversion of this foul and overflowing stream, was the blessed man, Mr. George Herbert, whose holy life and verse gained many pious converts; of whom I am the least, and gave the first check to a most flourishing and admired Wit of his time.' Herbert belongs to that third Italian school, which was to occupy a chapter in Gray's history of poetry, as he communicated the plan to Warton. It was a school, in his opinion, full of conceit, beginning in the reign of Elizabeth; continued under James and Charles the First, by Donne, Crashaw, and Cleveland; carried to its height by Cowley, and ending with Sprat. Herbert was certainly a disciple. Complicated metaphors abound. The poems of that age recall the mechanical contrivances of the eccentric Mr. Winstanley, the first architect of the Eddystone Lighthouse. In his strange abode nothing was what it seemed to be. An old slipper upon the floor started into a spectral figure; a visitor resting in a chair, was suddenly embraced with two muscular arms; or sauntering into a summer-house, straightway found himself floating away into the middle of a canal. The poetical surprises of Herbert are sometimes equally unexpected, and it must be confessed, not less ingenious. The reader's eye is perpetually struck with a transformation, or a grotesque invention. Even the friendly taste of Mr. Keble was offended by the constant flutter of his fancy, for ever hovering round and round the theme. But this was a peculiarity which the most gifted writers admired. Dryden openly avowed that nothing appeared more beautiful to him than the imagery in Cowley, which some readers condemned. It must, at least, be said in praise of this creative playfulness, that it is a quality of the intellect singularly sprightly and buoyant; it ranges over a boundless landscape, pierces into every corner, and, by the light of its own fire—to adopt a phrase of Temple—discovers a thousand little bodies, or images in the world, unseen by common eyes, and only manifested by the rays of that poetic sun. There is in Herbert another sort of quaintness, which is neither the fruit of his age, nor of his own understanding, but of the authors whom he studied. 'He that reads Mr. Herbert's poems attentively, shall find the excellence of Scripture Divinity, and choice passages of the Fathers bound up in metre.' If James Montgomery had considered this remark of Barnabas Oley, he would have hesitated to see 'devotion itself turned into masquerade' by the poet. Herbert did not forget to consult, for his outpourings of heart-praise and love, that commonplace book of Greek and Latin theology which the Country Parson is recommended to collect and ponder. Many of his

curiosities  
a poetic ar  
or Cyprian  
true work  
chief, or  
pathetic  
excellen  
underst  
the hidden  
donna rev  
the wors  
common  
it is only  
splendou  
discerned  
degree, th  
Milton.  
and his h  
all peopl  
picture a  
observer  
quality, th  
it. Her  
his simil  
solemn t  
dearest le  
reader wi  
the inge  
has that  
musical  
and aval  
hear it.  
letters th  
associate  
you also  
one else  
a ring of  
will give  
just the  
be tosse  
hair of

This  
love an  
on the  
that w  
and th  
Revere  
played  
Someth  
which  
and w

Memo  
geoi  
Vol  
Bill  
Jeff

THE s  
which  
of a  
pious  
as Dr  
old tr  
with  
showi  
with  
more  
recol  
writi  
limbo  
satis  
will  
merr  
Dy  
in its  
ings  
"Le  
sious  
and  
qual  
char  
men



curiosities of fancy have a Patristic, rather than a poetic ancestry, and are to be sought in Chrysostom or Cyprian, instead of in Donne or Marini. Every true work of art, whether it be of the pencil, the chisel, or the pen, addresses itself to particular sympathies. Of course, there will be a certain outward excellence which the universal taste cannot fail to understand and admire. I speak of the inner and the hidden charm. The beauty of Raffaele's Madonna reveals itself very differently to the critic and the worshipper. Milton may be admired by the common reader, for his grandeur of sentiment; but it is only through the spectacles of books that the splendour and the loveliness of his visions are clearly discerned. Now, Herbert has, according to his degree, the distinctive peculiarities of Raffaele and Milton. His sweetness of fancy, his vigorous sense, and his happiness of idiom may be appreciated by all people; just as the grace and the dignity of the picture and the epic come home to the least refined observer. But there is a remoteness and a delightful quality, that requires a kindred heart to comprehend it. Herbert is pre-eminently a poet of the Church; his similes are drawn from her ceremonial; his most solemn thoughts are born of her mysteries; his tenderest lessons are taught by her prayers. To a reader without a deep Catholic devotion, he is only the ingenious or the fantastic rhymist; to one who has that feeling, his verses are the strings of a musical instrument, making melody in themselves, and awaking sweet sounds in the hearts of those who hear it. There is a passage in one of Southey's letters that seems very forcibly to illustrate this view. Speaking of Wordsworth, he asks, "Does he not associate more feeling with particular phrases, and you also with him, than those phrases convey to any one else? This I suspect. Who would part with a ring of a dead friend's hair? And yet a jeweller will give for it only the value of the gold." This is just the case with Herbert. His verses are not to be tossed into the scale, and weighed. There is the hair of the dead friend in the gold."

This is just and to the point. Such editorial love and care as Mr. Willmott has here bestowed on the meditative Herbert—a love and a care that work together and find their inspiration and their restraint in the common principle of Reverence, are what we could desire to see displayed in some other undertakings now in hand. Something may here be left undone, but that which is done, appears to have been conceived and wrought in the true spirit.

*Memoirs of Dr. Véron*.—[*Mémoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris*]. Par le Docteur L. Véron. Vol. II. Paris, Le Gonet.—*Mémoires d'un Bilboquet*. Vols. I. and II. London, Jeffs.

THE second book mentioned in the above title, which is intended to caricature the 'Memoirs of a Bourgeois,' is dull enough to make suspicious persons ask whether so clever a manager as Dr. Véron may not have had recourse to the old trick of getting up an opposition to himself, with a view of fixing public attention; and of showing how brilliant he can be, as compared with his dull and inane antagonist. Anything more stupid and more savourless we do not recollect in our experience of French satirical writing. The *Bilboquet* must tumble into the limbo of discarded toys, and our readers may satisfy themselves that these two volumes will not afford them matter for one instant's merriment.

Dr. Véron's second volume is more political in its contents than his first was. Such headings to his chapters as "Monsieur Thiers," "Le National," "Monsieur Decazes," "Monsieur de Villèle," "Monsieur de Martignac," and "Monsieur de Polignac," will whet the appetites of those who fancy that the acquaintance of our *Bourgeois* with the ante-chamber and the back-staircases of the public men of France must imply, also, some know-

ledge of what passed in the kitchens where their sanitary or treasonous measures were cooked, and some notices (to continue the metaphor) of those who turned the spits, and carried up the dishes to set before king or people. But whatever Dr. Véron may have really seen, heard, or tasted—more or less—his reminiscences of the curious company of public men who successively held the reins of government in Paris are of no great value. His narrative, too, is eked out needlessly;—as, for instance, by a long quotation from Chateaubriand, describing the murder of M. le Duc de Berry. When M. Thiers is the theme, he treats us to a transcript of the Memoir, written by M. Thiers in his "salad days" of "Miss George Anne Bellamy," the well-known English actress. Nor is rumour always sufficiently distinguished from personal experience by Dr. Véron. This said, we shall follow the course pursued with the former volume of this work; and paraphrase such passages as may amuse the reader, without any attempt at sequence or connexion of topics.

It is a pity that the first chapter, on "The Restaurants and Cafés" of Paris, comes too late for the lively author of 'The Art of Dining,'—since there are details in it which might have been turned by him to piquant account. Let us string together a few historical facts.—The first restaurant on Dr. Véron's list, the "*Frères Provençaux*," dates as far back in its origin as the year 1786, when MM. Barthélemy, Manneilles and Simon established a modest eating-house in the *Palais Royal*. The establishment went on slowly and surely for many a year, "getting a lift" from such customers as "General Bonaparte and Barras,"—who used to dine there before patronizing the neighbouring theatre of Mdlle. Montansier. The first Spanish war, and the influx of generals and officers who used to hold their banquets at the "*Trois Frères*," brought it into the flood-tide of fortune. So much as twelve to fifteen thousand francs were the receipts of one day. The *Trois Frères*, Dr. Véron further tells us, held together and managed their *casseroles* and their counter in company for fifty years.

Next is named the restaurant of Véry; who arrived in Paris towards 1790 from his native village on the Meuse, in a pair of wooden clogs, at the mature age of thirty, yet who contrived to become a notable cook, to marry a beautiful wife who kept his books, and to leave off business in 1817—enormously rich. Marshal Duroc brought Véry into fashion.—The *Café Lemblin* thrived, about 1814, on its wonderful chocolate, "made by the famous Jucicelli," and on the coffee prepared "by Viente, a Piedmontese, who had graduated at Rome," under the head coffee-maker at the Vatican. Choice company assembled there:—MM. Jouy and Ballanche, M. Brillat-Savarin (who had then dreamed of his gastronomic immortality in print), and M. Dupont (de l'Eure), who, stumbling in to drink his *demitasse* one evening, had the romantic surprise of being waited on by a poor cousin of his own.

It was at the *Café Lemblin* (says Dr. Véron) that the first Russian and Prussian officers who entered Paris in 1815 showed themselves. It was evening, and the café was filled with officers come back from Waterloo, with their arms in scarfs and their helmets and *shakos* riddled with bullets. The four strange officers were allowed to take their place at a table; but immediately all the world rose, as if seized by the same sudden electric impulse, and raised a cry "*Vive l'Empereur!*" loud enough to break the windows. Twenty officers rushed towards the four strangers; a Captain of the National Guard, as huge as Hercules, thrust himself before them:—"Gentlemen," cried he, "you have defended Paris without the walls, it is for us to make Paris respected within."

Gentlemen! these are *bourgeois* of Paris, whom your premature presence here insults,—a *bourgeois* of Paris calls you to account for it." Lemblin, who was Sergeant of the National Guard, then interposed, and under the pretext of demanding explanations more tranquilly, he ushered the Russians and Prussians into his laboratory [*querc kitchen?*] and so got them away.

We pass the *Café du Caveau* (frequented by the painters during the early years of the century) and the *Café de la Rotonde* (placed under the presidency of the busts of great French musicians) to an establishment of greater splendour—the *Café des Mille Colonnnes*. This, in 1817, was a sort of fairy land, known by reputation throughout Europe, of which the *Armida* was Madame Romain. Nor did the lady lack a *Tasso* to sing her sorceries, since one of our sprightly Smiths put them into rhyme—whether James or Horace we forget,—though his jingle in praise of "*la belle limonadière*" still lingers in our memory.—

Fly, fond youth, this Gallie Cécile,  
Sip one *demitasse* alone;  
Love and beauty know no mercy,  
Fly, then, fly, the *Mille Colonnnes*.

—Dr. Véron tells us that the divinity of this enchanted region followed the example of other French goddesses. After having queneed it on her throne with "a glove of white kid leather" and "a bell of *or-molu*" for some triumphant years, Madame Romain, after the death of her husband, took the veil and became a nun.

The *Café Tortoni* was aided into vogue by the brilliant billiard playing of one Spolar, an advocate of Rennes, whom "disagreeable circumstances" had driven thence to Paris.—

Tortoni gave this Spolar board and lodging. The Prince Talleyrand and Montrond came to Tortoni's more than once to see Spolar play. The former even made Spolar visit him, and presented him to one of his friends—a Receiver-General of the *département* of the Vosges, who thought himself the mightiest of billiard-players. The Prince backed Spolar,—won 40,000 francs from the Receiver-General. Spolar was, in 1809, named Professor of Billiards to Queen Hortense; he died in 1811.

With such slight gossip as this does Dr. Véron go the round of the restaurants of Paris,—re-serving, it may be presumed, the *Café Véron* for a later volume.—He is also amusing in his reminiscences of the oddities whom he has seen while "eating his terms" in Paris,—and curious enough it is that (as almost always happens with a Frenchman when he sets about culling—not "simples" but eccentricities) the rarest specimens gathered and served up by him are Englishmen. He chronicles, once again, that phlegmatic Briton who, contenting himself with a succinct "*Good bye*" to our Doctor before making a voyage round the world, satisfied himself with an equally phlegmatic "*How do you do?*" when, on coming back, he found Dr. Véron in his old place at the same table in the same *Café Véry*; where the two had parted.—Our *Bourgeois* is unacquainted with that sharper version of the same tale, which tells how a noble father, sitting at his solitary tea-table, received his son, when the latter arrived unexpectedly after twenty-five years absence in India. "Ah!" said he, "are you there, my boy? Black or green?"—Had Dr. Véron known this well-worn story, we fear it might have been woven into his Memoirs among his other exhibitions of the *show-Englishman*. It has the advantage, at all events, of a more decent show of probability than the following pair of anecdotes, which we give by way of closing the sense and nonsense strung together concerning the haunts of feeding and of feasting in Paris.—

I exchanged (says Dr. Véron) certain civilities with an Englishman who appeared to me worth studying a little. He sent me his card, on which was his name surrounded by bottles, dancing girls in

attitudes, flowers, birds—all finely engraved. He lived at the *Hôtel Meurice*; and often gave there, to the English, dinners which began at eight o'clock in the evening and lasted till eight in the morning. His father, one of the great fortunes of England, possessed the largest collection of birds there. Like his father, my Englishman had only two passions, wine and ornithology. He asked me one day to breakfast:—nothing was to be had on the table but hard-boiled eggs of the rarest birds, from the partridge to the swan! I breakfasted as one ought to breakfast:—that is, not at all.

It would be some consolation could we know the name of this *Amphitryon* so peculiar in his eggs. The other Englishman whom we shall next serve up was more poetical still in his mania.—

His fortune (says Dr. Véron) was immense, and he was a bachelor. Life had become oppressive to him; he had not a vice, not a taste, to satisfy. I feared, for one moment, that he was about to confide to me some plan of suicide, but it was not so. "I have found," said he, "an expedient for supporting existence. I have imagined a plan, to work out which will occupy me to the verge of old age. I have had three travelling carriages built, the arrangements of which I myself have planned. I have set myself the task of collecting, in labelled bottles, the water of all the streams and rivers in the world; but I shall have, unfortunately, the pain of dying before my collection is complete."

Enough of such arrant fooling:—which, in truth, was fitter to have figured in the 'Memoirs of a Shuttlecock' than in any work pretending to a veritable literary existence. Yet outrageous as are the above stories, they are hardly more outrageous than anecdotes of our countrymen gravely told by MM. Hugo and Dumas, in their books of Rhine-travel:—or than a table fact with which we were once favoured by a French journalist, to the effect that it was the universal fashion with English ladies to pour brandy into their wine at table, with a view of strengthening the liquor. Steam and the telegraph have not yet brought France virtually much nearer to England,—as the snuff manufactory in Wales, overgrown with a vine, and with a maiden dressed like a Scotch girl for a book-keeper, which so diverted us in M. Scribe's last opera, 'Nabab,' is witness. We hope that Dr. Véron's bow is a little less long when he "draws it" with regard to persons and practices at home,—for instance, when he is sketching his friends MM. Rosman and Gérin, through whose hands he was paid the "secret service money" during the Restoration. These gentlemen, Dr. Véron assures us, grudged the distribution of the treasures of their strong box as violently as Cardillac the jeweller grudged the parting with any trinket that he had finished. To pay cheques to anonymous folk (no uncommon service) was above all things hard. When the secret servant's name was known to these two valuable men, the possession of such information reconciled them to the necessity of doling out his wages. They had their preferences, favourites, influences, too:—Dr. Véron does not add, their pickings.—

They had (says our author) all the tastes and humours of the Parisian *bourgeois*. They were curious,—greedy of news,—they loved the theatre,—and as accountant and cashier of the Minister of the Interior, they had a hold on all the theatres enjoying a *subvention*. Gérin was a gossip, who would make himself heard; and in crying "economy" at the Minister's ear, he could with one stroke of his pen make an end of five or six actors' pensions.

Our *Castor* and *Pollux*, however, could find themselves outwitted sometimes by theatrical folk as keen and ready as themselves. Such a one was that strange man Harel, who for a long time managed the *Théâtre Porte St.-Martin*,—and whose shifts, stratagems, and audacities, in their coarse way, as original and effective

as Sheridan's, furnished in their day many a good story to the lounge on the *Boulevard des Italiens*.—

Harel (says Dr. Véron) cultivated, body, soul and spirit, the friendship of Gérin and Rosman. He was one of the cleverest at getting into the strong box of the secret-service money. While he was managing the *Porte St.-Martin*, he went one morning to M. Casimir Périer, then Minister of the Interior, and these were his words:—"M. le Ministre, the question is, the salvation of my theatre and the honour of my name. I have need of ten thousand francs."—Casimir Périer had already more than once been the salvation of Harel's theatre.—"This time," said he, "I cannot bring you through."—"Then I have only to cut my throat."—"Come, M. Harel, make an end of this comedy."—"Tragedy, rather," was Harel's answer.—A barber was shaving the Minister,—Harel snatched the razor from his hands; barber and Minister, in horror, arrested the fatal stroke,—and the *Théâtre de la Porte St.-Martin* was once more saved.

There is perhaps no more saddening and startling entry in the chronicles of modern Paris than is indicated in the word "conspiracy," that oldest of those engines by which "private judgment" has mined in the dark to overthrow "constituted authority," or which "private vengeance" has called into action with the purpose of clearing off old scores. Philosophers may wonder as they please that the much-vaunted intelligence of our time has not disdained to work with tools as dirty and barbarous after their kind as the coercive manacles and instruments of torture employed by despotism; yet conspiracy will continue to mine the underground world of France in spite of their wonderment. Never was it (to believe universal report) more secret, more busy, more extensive in its ramifications than after the return of *Louis Dikhuil*. It was like the plague of frogs in Egypt—in the kneading troughs,—"yea, even in the King's chamber,"—and, of course, in the theatre. The great "Germanicus" riot may have passed out of the memories of some of our readers, be they ever so full of modern French anecdote,—so that the following paraphrase of one of the liveliest passages in this second volume may be acceptable.—

On the 22nd of March, 1817, the first representation of 'Germanicus' at the *Théâtre Français* was the pretext of a bloody political collision. This tragedy was by M. A. Arnault the elder,—who had remained faithful to the memory of Napoleon to the point that, on account of his political opinions, he was excluded from the French Academy and condemned to exile. The Bonapartists had decided on meeting to applaud the play,—a Royalist cabal had been organized to hiss it. The storm which broke out in the theatre had been preceded by an episode sufficiently comic. A short time before the opening of the theatre, a well-appointed carriage came down the Rue Richelieu. The horses had some difficulty in getting through the crowd, it was so dense; presently some persons took them by their bridles and professed to turn them back. The coachman, wearing a nobleman's livery, and resolved to make himself and his horses respected, began to use his whip right and left. That instant half-a-hundred canes were raised and let fall on the head and the back of this unlucky driver; he was tumbled off his seat and trodden under foot. The carriage belonged to Mdlle. Leverd, *sociétaire* of the *Théâtre Français*, who was on her way to the theatre, in company of a young and brilliant officer of the royal guard; who has now arrived at the highest dignity in the imperial court and army. Mdlle. Leverd terrified, flung herself out of the carriage, crying out, "Gentlemen, I entreat you; pray forgive it; my coachman is an impudent fellow, whom I will punish. I swear to you that he shall not sleep under my roof to-night." (The poor devil, in truth, slept in a hospital.) Mdlle. Leverd was then in the prime of her beauty. The crowd became as generous as it had been angry. A young man of fashion sprang to

the coach-box and took the reins: and every one vied how to make way for the carriage of the actress, who passed on, in the midst of long and loud applause. As to the young and brilliant officer, he shrunk into the smallest compass, in a corner of the carriage, to escape as far as was possible from an ovation so compromising. \* \* The theatre was crammed; the play commenced in the midst of the most solemn silence. Some scenes were applauded; no protest was made against the applause; and the work went to its close without interruption. When the curtain fell, many voices called for the author, while as many energetically cried "No! no!" At last the curtain rose, and Talma, who had played the part of Germanicus, after the three usual bows, came forward to the prompter's box, waiting till the clamour should subside. The shouts grew more and more violent. "The author! the author!"—"No! no!"—"Down with the *canaille*!"—"Down with the Bonapartists!"—"Down with the Jacobins!"—"Down with the police!"—"Down with the spies!"—"Down with the assassins of Rome!"—The rival armies were fairly in the field. At last, Talma, who was an intimate friend of the author, and had still not left the stage, succeeded in making heard this short phrase, "M. Arnault is the author!"—At these words, a positive hurricane broke loose. Blows succeeded insults,—some persons, among them General Jacqueminot, leaped from the balcony into the pit,—a subaltern of the Royal Guard, in uniform, with his sword at his side, drew it to clear a space for himself. Space was cleared round him; but before he could make use of his weapon, a cloak was flung over his head, and he was thrown down and trampled on. The scene then changed to a positive *mélée*. \* \* Many fatal duels were the result of that evening.

The same mistrust and turbulence seemed to follow the Bourbons wherever they went, on whatever significant action or ceremony they presented themselves. The remains of *Louis Seize* and *Marie Antoinette*, when identified with difficulty in the Cemetery of the *Madeline*, could not be transferred thence to the royal cenotaph in St.-Denis without their being insulted; as were the relatives who took part in the expiatory procession. This was only nine months after the return of the Bourbons! Shortly after followed the assassination of M. le Duc de Berry, and the attempts to damage the health of his widow, who was left at his death pregnant with the Count de Chambord. Dr. Véron reminds us, that, besides the disorders and crimes alluded to, fifteen Bonapartist and military conspiracies came to light betwixt 1815 and 1830! It might be asked by the philosopher in his closet, whether the "Fusionists" of the hour ever think of these things? whether it occurs to them that as much of hatred towards a certain race may still be smouldering in the *Faubourgs* and "hunger-holes" of Paris as enthusiasm has proved to exist for the memory of "Le Petit Caporal."—But these are dark and difficult themes. Let us turn from them to an anecdote or two, marking character, ere we close this second volume of Dr. Véron's *Memoirs*. The first concerns Armand Carrel, who, having joined the revolutionary movement in Spain, in 1823, as one of the Catalan legion, was taken prisoner by the French army, twice tried by a Council of War, and twice condemned to death, and, on a second appeal, was handed over to a third court-martial at Toulouse. That town, it may be remembered, was Legitimist in its predilections.—

Carrel (says our *Bourgeois*) was confined in a military prison at Toulouse; and there especially watched. Some devoted friends of his, however, had contrived a plan to secure his escape on the very eve of the day when he was to be brought before the Council of War; their measures, it should be added, having been taken with the full consent of Carrel, to whom it was of such interest to withdraw himself from the chances of a third sentence of death. One of his friends came to acquaint him that everything was ready, and that his escape was to be managed that

night, at  
said Carr  
Council  
your min  
to defend  
before the  
how he w  
shall per  
pleasure  
this time  
was his f  
will be  
we shall  
of which  
worse,"  
happen.  
stacy is  
he was  
With  
land for  
Dr. Vé  
M. de  
whimsic  
place be  
evening  
Chambre  
came,"  
question  
you said  
good,"—  
sir," said  
been rec  
honour  
"A t  
"a han  
Bordea  
We show  
For  
his ren  
tion, a  
notices  
and w  
Supple  
mat  
and  
pub  
&c.  
Fre  
& M  
Mr. C  
begin  
lation  
us is  
versio  
tions  
ymou  
Engl  
oppo  
which  
are in  
In th  
mere  
ment  
intro  
sider  
again  
by M  
labor  
lumi  
—it  
rally  
tory  
It  
line  
on th  
the  
view  
trea  
and  
ded  
excl  
here  
am  
disp



night, at eleven.—“But I no longer wish to go,” said Carrel;—“I will appear to-morrow before the Council of War.”—“What has made you change your mind?”—“I want to hear Romiguière, who is to defend me, and who has defended all the prisoners before the court so brilliantly. I am curious to see how he will manage the affair so as to get me off. I shall perhaps have no other opportunity, and it is a pleasure I wish to enjoy. If I am sentenced to death this time, then we will see.”—“But you are mad,” was his friend’s answer; “if you are condemned, you will be watched with double suspicion, and perhaps we shall not be able to execute the plan, the success of which is sure to-day.”—“*Ma foi*; so much the worse,” replied Carrel; “what will happen must happen.” \* \* \* Carrel kept his word; and his obstinacy succeeded. He did hear Romiguière, and he was acquitted.

With a tolerably neat specimen of a “*Rowland for an Oliver*” we will close our notice of Dr. Véron’s second volume.—

M. de Martignac once gave me an account of a whimsical scene which at one of his receptions took place betwixt himself and the *Abbé de Pradt*. The evening before the Minister had spoken in the Chamber of Peers with great success. “M. le *Vicomte*,” said M. de Pradt (alluding to the speech in question), “I read this morning in the *Moniteur* what you said in the Chamber last night;—really, very good,”—with an air of benevolent protection.—“And I, sir,” said M. de Martignac, “have, also, this morning been reading the tract that you have done me the honour to send me;—very good, really, very good.”—“A tract, M. le *Vicomte*,” was the *Abbé’s* rejoinder, “a handsome book, rather!”—“Pardon me, sir; at Bordeaux we used to call everything a tract that we should not bind!”

For his third volume, Dr. Véron promises us his reminiscences of the last days of the Restoration, and of the “July days of 1830,”—also, notices of his connexion with the *Revue de Paris*, and with the *Grand Opéra*.

*Supplementary Volume of Shakspeare’s Dramatic Works, containing the Manuscript Notes and Alterations in the Text discovered and published by J. P. Collier*—[Ergänzungsband, &c.] Translated and arranged by Dr. Julius Frese. Berlin, Duncker; London, Williams & Norgate.

Mr. Collier’s discovery, it seems, is already beginning to take effect on the German translations of Shakspeare. The volume now before us is published as a supplement to the standard version by Schlegel and Tieck;—all the alterations in the original text, according to the anonymous Corrector, which have been printed in England, being here translated, and ranged opposite to the passages in the current text to which they refer. The new stage directions are inserted in the Notes at the end of each play. In these Notes, moreover, besides illustrations merely explanatory of the proposed amendments, the editor occasionally, but cautiously, introduces discussions of their value; and considers the objections that have been urged against them on internal grounds by opponents, by Dr. Delius especially. This part of his labours, for reasons already stated in our columns [*Athen. No. 1354*], may be passed over,—it being sufficient to describe them as generally in favour of the Corrector. His introductory Preface deserves more particular notice.

It is scarcely necessary to observe that the line already laid down as to foreign controversy on the bearing of internal evidence for or against the Collier annotator, does not exclude the view of such discussions of the subject as treat of its bibliographic and historical facts, and of the conclusions which may reasonably be deduced from known premises. This is not an exclusively national province; success being here open alike to all, in proportion to the amount of knowledge possessed, and of ability displayed in its application.

Dr. Frese’s Introduction is, of course, designed for the use and information of his own countrymen; and in treating of the objections, on presumptive grounds, which have been stated against the admission of Mr. Collier’s discovery, he addresses himself wholly to a German critic, Dr. Delius, whose invective against the new “various readings” [see *Athen. No. 1354*] is the most elaborate and the most ingenious that has yet appeared beyond the Rhine. The local destination, however, does not affect the general interest of his essay: its exposition being founded on the basis of materials existing among ourselves,—while the points dexterously raised by Dr. Delius probably exhaust nearly all that can be urged against the Corrector *ab externo*.

After a lucid and brief account of the history of Mr. Collier’s acquisition, and of the evidence that has since been obtained respecting the former ownership of the Folio, Dr. Frese describes the nature of its various corrections,—gives a succinct view of the probabilities as to their date, and of the sources from whence they may possibly have been derived. This inquiry leads to a general review of the compilation of the current Shakspeare text, as taken from the first folio and the several quartos, and subsequently revised or amended by successive editors:—containing in a moderate compass a fair sketch of its bibliographical history. In the intervals of this summary, the various points advanced by the sticklers for the established text are appropriately introduced, and argued with a force which loses nothing by the moderation of its tone. The following paragraph will give a fair idea of the Doctor’s manner.—

In many of his alterations the Corrector agrees with the conjectures of later critics. Collier himself has not merely stated this in general terms, or admitted it for the first time after it had been pointed out by others,—but has, in almost every instance, noted the coincidence in the several respective passages. Delius has completed this collation, and gives the count of the entire number of cases thus identified. According to him, there are 329 passages in which the Corrector coincides with more recent critics:—in these, accordingly, his alterations afford nothing new:—in fact, the greater part of such alterations have long been admitted, with general consent, into the text of the Shakspeare dramas. From this state of the case, Delius proceeds to the deduction, that the value of the Corrector’s various readings must consequently be reduced, at the first step, by the subtraction of these 329, as discoveries that had been already made. Delius’s deduction stops here; but the proper deduction itself, by intrinsic necessity, goes further than he has done; it has a second side, and, taken as a whole, in its full force, gives a totally different result. It is, in fact, nothing less than this:—In the proportion that the coincidence in question diminishes the bulk of what may be gained from the Corrector’s labours, in the same proportion does it enhance the value of the remaining portion. A brief explanation will show the justice of this assertion. Criticism on Shakspeare has existed for the last 150 years. From the time when Rowe (in his edition of 1709) made the first scanty commencement, down to the present day, a continual series of the Poet’s countrymen (it will suffice to name Pope, Theobald, Hanmer, Warburton, Johnson, Stevens, Reed, Malone, Monck Mason, Dyce) have zealously occupied themselves in attempts to purify the text on critical grounds:—many of their conjectures have been recognized as improvements, and admitted into the text. It is now discovered that 329 of these amendments, the merit of which had hitherto been divided among some dozen of able critics, had already been made, long before them, by a single man. The conclusion is obvious; it completely justifies the assertion above stated; nor could the Corrector’s opponents have begun the war against him with a more brilliant admission in favour, either of the critical apparatus to which he had access, or of his own perspicacity, than Delius has done by counting up these 329 passages.

The dissertation altogether may be read

with interest. The subject itself comes home to every one who owns a copy of Shakspeare:—and it is pleasing to dwell on a tangible proof of the earnestness and success with which an intimate knowledge of all that concerns our Poet is sought by the studious among our German kinsmen.—The performance, whether its tone or its substance be considered, is highly creditable to the learned editor; and his rendering of the Corrector’s alterations may be commended for its distinct indication of their precise bearing on the text.

*Mediæval Popes, Emperors, Kings and Crusaders; or, Germany, Italy and Palestine from A.D. 1125 to A.D. 1268.* By Mrs. William Busk. Vol. I. Hookham & Sons.

Mrs. Busk writes of the Middle Ages—“those ages of unknown merit,” as she says they are equivocally termed by Johannes Müller—after wide and not unprofitable inquiry. The List of Authorities appended to her Preface contains evidence of a course of reading such as few inquirers could produce. She would have derived more credit from her investigations if she had given references to chapter and verse of these authorities, at the foot of the pages in which she has used them.

The period to which the present volume relates is that of Conrad the Third and Lewis the Seventh, of Innocent the Second, Frederic Barbarossa and St. Bernard. Of all these movers in many great events, the last is probably the least known to merely English writers and readers. Mr. Hallam, in his notice of the Second Crusade, could not find room even for the name of its eloquent missionary; and Protestant prejudice, in the instance of other writers, has produced the same result as the hard necessity for compression which must have constrained the pen of Mr. Hallam. We are glad to find that in the present work the Saint stands forth in something like the prominence to which he is entitled. No one can doubt that he was a person vastly in advance of his age,—a man as much superior to his contemporaries in his love of justice, his humanity and his kindness of disposition, as in the fervour of his striking and successful eloquence. Many things compel us to withhold from Peter the Hermit—who first roused the crusade enthusiasm—the admiration which may be yielded willingly to St. Bernard. There were also differences between the two men which sufficiently account for the facility with which the latter was able to raise a second time the banner of the Cross within half a century after the terrible calamities which had resulted from the expedition of his predecessor. Both Peter and Bernard possessed the advantages which may be derived from gentle birth,—but Peter was a man of almost dwarfish stature and in his bodily appearance was contemptible. Bernard, on the contrary, was by no means devoid of the benefits of a comely, although meagre and attenuated person. Bernard’s affection for the life of seclusion and contemplation seemed in-born. From his youth, he was remarkable for his love of solitude and the control under which he kept all natural and carnal appetites; Bernard was driven from the world by his first encounter with a woman’s eye;—Peter sought in succession the gratifications of love, of ambition and of money-getting. Failing in them all, he betook himself first to the cloister and afterwards to the more exciting life of a pilgrim or religious wanderer. In considering their respective claims to the gift of eloquence, one cannot hesitate to assign the superiority to Bernard. In their appeals to those whom they desired to convert, Peter was bold, daring and unscrupulous. The power of his

quick, clear eye is commemorated by his contemporaries, and its effect was aided by solemn asseverations of the truth of incidents alleged to have taken place in his own personal experience, which we cannot hesitate to pronounce the delusions of an excited, a fanatical, or perhaps even of a lying spirit. Peter roused the world by a cry—"It is the will of God!" Reason, reflection, truth, policy, morality, mercy—everything gave way before the power of the reiterated exclamation, "It is the will of God!" Bernard's appeals were of a totally different character. He did not awe kings and emperors into submission to a demand presumed to be of authority preternatural,—he won their hearts, he captivated their affections, he stirred everything that was within them of pity, regret and gratitude, he enchained them by "the cords of a man," and sent them forth to suffer, to conquer, or to die for a cause which he had taught them to love. Another important point of difference between these two men was in their appeals to pretended miracles worked by them or happening to them. Peter declared that he had seen Heaven opened, and had held personal communion with Apostles, Prophets, Saints, and Martyrs, who all concurred in the cry "It is the will of God!" Bernard disclaimed everything of the kind. True, his followers protested a great deal on his behalf. In the ardour of their posthumous veneration they have not scrupled to assert that wherever he placed his foot the laws of nature stood suspended on his will,—but Bernard made no such pretences. It may be safely said that many of the miracles which were told of him could never have received any sanction from his clear intellect, to say nothing of his unquestionable love of truth. It would, indeed, have been a second miracle—a miracle of infatuation—if Bernard could have sanctioned such nonsense as the pretended miracle worked upon the flies. One of the numberless houses founded by Bernard in damp, marshy spots was pestered with flies. Whilst they annoyed only his followers, the flies were left to be dealt with by natural means. But Bernard came into that country. The flies irreverently pestered his sacred head. We are told that he had recourse to Church censures against them. He excommunicated the flies. The result may be guessed. Happy was it for the few out of the immense myriads of flies whose wings were able to out-speed the swift vengeance of the infallible Church. No one can believe that Bernard either invented or sanctioned absurdities like these. But on this point let us hear Mrs. Busk:

"The most ticklish point in the history of the canonized Abbot must not be evaded. He was believed to work miracles, to heal the sick, the lame, the blind, by his touch, to expel devils, and once to have recalled the dead to life;—must it be added, once by his prayers to have prevented the down-pouring rain from damaging his own writings, which were in his hand. This last absurd story, being recorded, could not with propriety be omitted, but may assuredly be ascribed to the exaggerating fanaticism of some of his silly idolators. As to the excellent Abbot himself, it seems to have required all the asseveration of his worshippers to persuade him that he was so gifted. He always averred a perfect unconsciousness of working a miracle, and seems even to have entertained some vague suspicion of fraud, to judge from one anecdote related of him. It is, that once, as he entered a church dedicated to the Virgin, her image audibly addressed a welcome to him, when he, in the words of St. Paul, roughly rebuked the presumption of a woman speaking in a church. That fraud there was is manifest, though assuredly not on the part of the good and pious Abbot, who evidently believed the wonders he was told that he worked, only through his confidence in the reporters, and his distrust of human reason, when employed upon any sacred question; which, with his tendency

to mysticism, would render him peculiarly open to delusion. Neither need we impute the whole to monastic fraud. Many of the supposed miraculous cures may have been the fruit of the excited imaginations of the patients; when it is natural to suppose that the admirers and the flock of the Saint would lavish such attentions and gifts upon the living proofs of his transcendent sanctity, as might tempt impostors to feign disease and infirmity in order to be miraculously cured. But it must be owned likely that amongst the Cistercians there were men who, when such an idea had been suggested, would not scruple at direct fraud to gain their own ends by exalting their Abbot's fame."

Peter's power was found in the quick glance of his eye, in the earnest fervour of his daring words, in his pretence of miraculous sanction, in the congeniality of sentiment and prejudice between himself and the rude people whom he addressed, and in the advantage of a popular cry. Bernard was indebted to a sweet voice, a mild and loving nature, a ready, simple, touching, fervent pathos, a universal belief in his honesty, and a courage which enabled him to withstand popular outcry and anti-Christian error. Peter led his followers to the slaughter of Jews and Mohammedans as enemies of the Cross:—Bernard risked his life in defence of the persecuted Jews, and would have had the Mohammedans converted, not exterminated. Peter marshalled on his warriors, in the name of the God of Hosts, to acts not only of extraordinary cruelty, but of dissoluteness, superstition and wickedness of almost every kind. Bernard refused all command, but impressed the kings and people whom he sent forth with a solemn conviction of their duties as soldiers of the Cross. The impression of his homely words was too transient to restrain his enlisted soldiers from egregious crimes, but it evidenced the greater kindness of heart and the more accurate knowledge of Christian principles and duties which animated Bernard as compared with Peter.

Whoever wishes to study these extraordinary incidents, or to enlarge his views of the state of society during the Middle Ages, may turn with advantage to the pages of Mrs. Busk.

*The Russians of the South.* By Shirley Brooks. Longman & Co.

*Lectures on the History of the Turks in its Relation to Christianity.* By the Author of 'Loss and Gain.' Dolman.

*Speculations on the Eastern Question.* By a Soldier. Stanford.

*Another Note on the Turkish Question.* Not by Authority, but by the Author. Saunders & Otley.

Now that the Allied fleets have really entered the Black Sea, and the Russians have really passed the Danube—now that hard blows are seriously expected to be given and received by the armed men who severally represent the ideas and the passions there in conflict—it is a matter of course that our paper knights shall also enter the arena and lay about them with such earnestness as they possess. Here we have four of our doughty combatants a-field. Mr. Shirley Brooks leads the light horse, the party of reconnaissance, into the enemy's country:—and brings report of its strength and its weakness, its virtue and its vice, its plenty and its desolation. A better officer for such service than our dashing, vigorous, laughing, indefatigable collector of facts and failings, *bons mots* and statistics, could not easily have been found.—The "Soldier" is a strategist. Careless of good dinners and good sayings, he is intent only on the several points of defence—the weakness of the present line of frontier dividing Turk from Russ—and on the means by which the Muscovite may be driven back into those Northern wilds and wastes from

which he came and in which alone, as our Soldier thinks, he can be locked fast. The "Lecturer," judging by his airs and his tone of authority, must be a general of division, at least—a literary free-lance—in the service of the Muscovites.—The author of 'Another Note' must be considered as one of the band:—a trumpeter, for he does his spiriting in rhymes and aspires to be the Tyrtæus of his cause.

Mr. Shirley Brooks, as we have said, is a graceful gatherer of such things as serve his purpose and make complete his pictures. In the perusal of his volume, our pencil has left its mark on many a picturesque and striking paragraph; but on re-consideration we believe that it will serve both reader and author better if we enable Mr. Brooks to convey his sharp and vivid impression of the Steppe life of Russia in the story of the serf Demetrius. The tale, as here narrated, was told the author "by a lady who possesses the best authority for the details."

"Demetrius—was born upon the estate of Count—, in Podolia—which, as I have said, is one of the most fertile of the provinces which pour their corn upon Odessa. His mother (one of the handsomest peasants upon the property) and his reputed father were serfs; the former, as far as I can learn, having been a species of village coquette in a region where coquetry has a somewhat more extended significance than among more scrupulous people. It is right to mention this, because I have used the words 'reputed' father, and because the individual currently supposed to have been the father, without the reputation, was a Greek pope or priest of the vicinity. Certainly Demetrius, though unable to free himself from the suspicion of being a child of the Church, lost in after-life no opportunity of professing his distaste for the pedigree thrust upon him. He prospered, however, under the double parentage allotted to him, and grew up, from a favoured, active, mischievous boy, to a smart, powerful, but dissolute and discontented young fellow. The Count, his owner, had taken considerable notice of him, had employed him about his horses, and had gone so far—being himself rather a free-thinker, and wanting a sufficient awe of the traditional maxim in Russia against teaching slaves—as to cause the young Demetrius to be instructed in reading and writing. But free-thinking, especially if combined with gambling and other exciting extravagances, brings no good; and when Demetrius was about sixteen or seventeen, the Count's estates passed, if not into other hands, under other mismanagement, and the nobleman himself departed to reside elsewhere. The new master—who, according to the custom of the country, became possessed of all the authority of his predecessor—was a brutal and avaricious man, who proposed to himself simply to extort as much as he could from the wretched peasantry over whom his purse, which had befriended the Count in his gambler's need, had given him sway. Things became changed—the stern rule sanctioned by law, but which the careless, good-natured spendthrift had greatly relaxed, was revived—and the serfs began to feel the chain which had hitherto scarcely galled them. Of course, there was nothing to do but to submit; for when a master has the right to flog a man ten times a day, and to send him to Siberia upon the mere condition of paying the expense of his transportation thither, it hardly answers a slave's purpose to complain. Among the earliest sufferers was the young Demetrius, who, presuming upon his former favour, presented himself somewhat unceremoniously to the new lord, and obeyed with such ill grace the instant order to betake himself to field labour, that the keen, cruel eye of his master observed his bearing. The report of a servant of the house, who was happy to revenge himself for some mischievous prank played him by the lad, and rather approved by the Count, was not necessary to ensure the result. The master rode his rounds, and very speedily detected Demetrius making some impromptu love at a time when he ought to have been waist deep in wet mud, repairing the side of a dyke. A merciless flogging was administered to the young man; and, as soon as he was able to crawl, he betook himself to the individual



whom he was certainly entitled to believe his father. But it was not for directions as to the road to Heaven that he proposed to consult him—a line on which the good man's counsels might have been a little confused, especially late in the evening. But confiding in the air of kindness in which the shepherd usually, when conscious, addressed his sheep, Demetrius ventured to counsel him as to the road to Moscow. And, upon a little cross-questioning, he admitted that he was cherishing a design of escaping from the tyranny of his master, and of finding his way to the second capital of the empire, to seek his fortune. He had some vague idea of discovering a relation of his mother's, who was said, upon the estate, to have settled and become wealthy at Moscow, and who therefore, thought the well-instructed serf, would naturally be rejoiced to see and aid an unfortunate kinsman. Nothing but the exceeding absurdity of such an idea, and the conviction that it could bring only disappointment, would have justified the priest in immediately revealing the intended attempt to the lord. The result of course was, that before Demetrius could be said to be well recovered from his first flagellation, he underwent a second, which pretty nearly deprived his savage owner of the chance of ever rendering such part of his property as was comprised in the bones and sinews of Demetrius available for the purposes nearest to his heart. But a rather curious combination of affairs befriended him while he was lingering, almost hopelessly, under the brutal treatment to which he had been subjected.

"The charms of the village coquette, although that lady was now the mother of a lad of seventeen, had not entirely faded. At all events, her now full-blown attractions had sufficient power to please the coarse taste of her lord, and he—having had opportunity of fully observing her when she came to him, and upon her knees besought (vainly for the time) his forbearance towards her boy—signified his intention of taking her into favour. She became a resident in a cottage near his house, and her fascinations soon exerted from her grim lover an intimation, that if Demetrius chose to behave himself satisfactorily, he should not be again half murdered, for the present. With this charming *avenir* before him, the youth had nothing to do but to recover his health as best he might, and stifle such feelings as for the time could only interfere with his fortunes. The influence which Anna—gained over her master was very great, as frequently happens in the case of hard, grasping natures, which, callous and oppressive to all else around them, become plastic in the hands of some worthless favourite. Anna, however, does not seem to have exercised her power very unworthily; but, warmly attached to her son, she chiefly devoted herself to the project of purchasing his freedom from his lord. This object was envied by a double difficulty—first, that of obtaining the necessary funds; and secondly, of becoming possessed of them in a way which would not excite the suspicion of the keen-witted tyrant himself, who, of course, well knew what chances Demetrius or his mother had of accumulating any considerable sum of money. After this observation, one need scarcely add that Anna proposed to obtain the money by simply plundering her admirer. This was no easy task, but time, vigilance, and caution enabled her to effect it; and little by little she subtracted from the hoards of her master a sum which she relied upon as sufficient for the purchase of her child's liberty. The subject had to be gradually broached, in order to avoid arousing either the suspicions or the ill feelings of the master; but Anna's position gave her many opportunities, and her woman's wit aided her. She prevailed upon her lover to promise the manumission of Demetrius, if he should ever be able to raise a sum not much exceeding that which his mother had already stolen for him; and, this point attained, she paved the way for her lord's reception of a story by which she intended to account for the possession of a portion of the purchase-money. To carry this out she required a confederate, and naturally turned in her need to one who, if scandal were not libel, was at least bound to render her all the aid in his power. She applied to the priest. Now the good man, who had begun to grow old in the practice of all the manifold rogueries of his order, had no regular access to the proprietor of the estate, the latter being a Roman Catholic, like great numbers of the lords. He promised his assis-

tance in Anna's scheme, provided she would obtain for him certain pecuniary favours which the master, between his conscience and his cupidity, had hitherto refused to the heretic priest. The compact was struck, and a plan was arranged, materially aided by the inventive genius of the churchman, by which the latter was to be called away to a distant district, and was to return with a legacy left to Anna by a dying friend. The scheme was a good one, but all good schemes do not succeed. Anna confided her savings to her ghostly confidant, who went away with them, and there his assistance in the plot ended, for he never returned. Robbed and deceived in her turn, Anna did not give way to despair. She had determined that her son should be free. While casting about for a new plan of action, she continued to secrete money, little by little, belonging to her master, over whom her influence increased with his advancing years. Eventually, by dint of continued entreaty, she contrived to extort from her lover his signature to a document which manumitted Demetrius—but which, as the former stipulated, should remain in his custody until the ransom money, now fixed at a far more moderate price than before, should be paid. The proprietor of Demetrius affixed the signature with seeming reluctance. But such manifestation was mere pretence. He had received from the very hands of Anna, a few days before, a letter which revealed to him the previous portion of the plan. This letter was from the Greek priest, and whether written in mere malice, or whether from that feeling which begrudges to a rival the regards of a woman even for whom one has ceased to entertain a regard, it were difficult to say. Had Anna known or guessed at the handwriting—but, unhappily, Anna could not read. Demetrius, being made aware of the existence of the document signed by his owner, proposed to make short work of the rest. But as any step such as was contemplated by the young man would of course have destroyed Anna's position, he was compelled to remain passive until her plot could be worked out. It might have been easy for Anna to steal the writing in question; but how could she have exculpated herself, she alone being aware of the contents and value, of which even the witness her master had employed knew nothing? Some time elapsed, and the conspirators seemed no nearer their object, when the lord was seized with a violent illness. It threatened his life, and between its severer periods the old man set himself to the arrangement of his affairs. One night Anna, who watched him with an unvarying eye, saw him take from his strong box the paper of manumission, fold it in a cover, and seal and direct it. He then placed it in his bosom. Her nature, never a thoroughly bad one, warmed towards him at seeing this; for she entertained no doubt but that, contemplating the possibility of his death, he was about to repay her attentions by presenting her with the freedom of her son. Nor was she disappointed. The following day he summoned Demetrius to the bed-side, and placing in his mother's hand the document in its sealed cover, he informed the young man of its nature, and told him that Anna had richly earned it by her fidelity and care. He merely desired that the document might not be used until after his death, which, he truly said, would not detain them long. Demetrius departed, taking with him the precious instrument, and went to his cabin. The joint occupant of that dwelling was a person to whom I have scarcely referred, because nobody else connected with the story seems to have paid much attention to him; this was, however, Anna's husband. The young man, in his exultation, informed his reputed father of the boon which had been bestowed upon him; but the other, who had certainly no great reason to be pleased with the general conduct of his lord, affected to undervalue the benefit, and even to cast doubts upon its reality. His sneers and scoffs so worked upon the mind of Demetrius, that, forgetful of his lord's injunction, he tore open the papers. The contents were a document of manumission, drawn up and attested in the most regular style—there could be no mistake as to the signature. The only defect was in the body of the writing, where was—not a blank, which Demetrius could easily have supplied—but another name than his own—the name of Gregoire Kuzma—a mere stop-gap, as one might write John Smith or John Doe. Furious with indignation, he rushed back to the house, and

found his mother weeping over the dead body of her master. What could the slave do now? The influence of Anna had been used in vain and was over. She was stupefied at hearing the news, but on her son's again examining the envelope of the document all was made clear to her. With the mocking writing, their owner had enclosed the letter from the Greek priest. The mother's resolve had not given way. They retired to her cottage, and for some time lived together until those who had the administration of the estate arrived to take charge of it. The mother and son thought that it was desirable that Demetrius, who, as an able-bodied serf, would speedily be in demand, should avoid meeting his new master. One of those travelling pedlars who form an important means of communication among the slave class in Russia, had, it was observed, spent much time in the cottage of Anna. On the night before the day upon which a general muster of serfs was expected, Demetrius and the pedlar disappeared together. The former had been supplied with a large share of the money which Anna had contrived to scrape together, and, with a solemn promise to his mother, he departed.

"There is a certain part of the province of Bessarabia, in which the population seems to consist entirely of patriarchs. To visit the vicinity you would not perhaps notice the fact—indeed, appearances are against it; but the books of the Russian police (which, in Russia at least, would be held as conclusive evidence against any witness, oral or written, which could be produced upon the face of the earth) testify that a wonderful number of the people live to unheard-of ages. Never were so many 'oldest inhabitants' got together as in this obscure and seldom traversed district. The Russian newspapers, even, were allowed to remark upon the strange healthiness of the place. Some of the people live to be 100, others to 110, and even 120 and 130. The police, of course, understand the matter, but it is not their business to explain it. In this happy district there lived, previously to the breaking out of the revolution in 1832, a man apparently middle-aged, and named Gregoire Kuzma. Any one who had known the young Demetrius—, would have detected a strong likeness between the two persons, if indeed they were two; but it happened that none in the village in which Gregoire lived had enjoyed the advantage of the young serf's acquaintance. It was only known that he had regular police papers, and that, although he certainly did not seem so old by twenty years or so as they described him, that was no business of the police, to whom indeed Gregoire behaved exceedingly well. He so ingratiated himself with them, that one day, when a large packet from Podolia arrived by post, and turned out to be a document manumitting Gregoire Kuzma, duly signed and attested, the whole batch of officials were quite radiant in their congratulations—did not invent above half the usual number of unnecessary obstacles in the way of the recognition of the document, nor fleece the fortunate holder out of about twice the amount of fees permitted by law. Such a case of forbearance was quite unknown even in the memory of the oldest inhabitant there. The formalities were completed, and Gregoire Kuzma was a free man. By a curious coincidence, within a few days of the arrival of the manumission, a really old inhabitant, whose name was also Gregoire Kuzma, and whose death had been daily expected for a long time, departed this life. The younger Kuzma was with him a good deal about the time the former first appeared in the place, and certainly paid him money. But to say that the younger man was Demetrius—, and that he purchased the other man's name and police papers, and thus prepared himself for the reception of his paper of manumission—or to hint that such things are often done, and that a document passed from an old man to a young one unites the periods of two lives, and that when the young one becomes old he must, according to the police books, be very old indeed, and that the officials cannot see such things when pieces of gold are placed before their eyes—would be a series of hasty assertions, founded upon the assumption that the police system of Russia has its weaknesses, which is clearly impossible. One fine morning, some months later, the travelling pedlar was again seen at Anna's cottage. Demetrius had redeemed his promise, sending word



to his mother that he was a free man. And the Count —, who had in some measure retrieved his fortune by successes at cards, at which the adventures of his earlier life made him so skilful that many persons were timid enough to refuse to play with him, more than once met his former slave in very good society in St. Petersburg, and—must one add it?—cheated him sadly at various games of chance and skill. But he will not do so any more, because Demetrius, or rather Gregoire, having been foolish enough to mix himself up with the revolutionary movements of 1832 (in which he distinguished himself by great animosity against all self-owners who were accustomed to flog their slaves), is at present located in Siberia."

Having tasted the quality of Mr. Brooks's "revelations of Russia," the reader will, we dare say, wish for more:—if so, we will refer him to the "Traveller's Library," Part 53, for the original from which we quote.

The author of 'Loss and Gain' is a believer in the prophecy which carried the Muscovites to Constantinople last year—in expectation. To him the Moslems are no other than ridiculous barbarians, incapable of improvement and unworthy of existence. He writes:—

"Nor do we understand the full stress of the dilemma in which they are placed, until we have considered what is meant by the demands and the displeasure of the European community. Pledged by the very principle of their existence to barbarism, they have to cope with civilized governments all around them, ever advancing in the material and moral strength which civilization gives, and ever feeling more and more vividly that the Turks are simply in the way. They are in the way of the progress of the nineteenth century. They are in the way of the Russians, who wish to get into the Mediterranean; they are in the way of the English, who wish to cross to the East; they are in the way of the French, who, from the Crusades to Napoleon, have felt a romantic interest in Syria; they are in the way of the Austrians, their hereditary foes. There they lie, unable to abandon their traditional principles, without simply ceasing to be a state; unable to retain them, and retain the sympathy of Christendom;—Mahometans, despots, slave merchants, polygamists, holding agriculture in contempt, Europe in abomination, their own wretched selves in admiration, cut off from the family of nations, existing by ignorance and fanaticism, and tolerated in existence by the mutual jealousies of Christian powers as well as of their own subjects, and by the recurring excitement of military and political combinations, which cannot last for ever! And, last of all, as if it were not enough to be unable to procure the countenance of any Christian power, except on specific conditions prejudicial to their existence, still further, as the alternative of their humbling themselves before the haughty nations of the West whom they abhor, they have to encounter the direct cupidity, hatred, and overpowering pressure of the multitudinous North, with its fanaticism almost equal, and its numbers superior, to their own; a peril more awful in imagination, from the circumstance that its descent has been for so many centuries foretold and commenced, and of late years so widely acquiesced in as inevitable. Seven centuries and a half have passed, since, at the very beginning of the Crusades, a Greek writer still extant, turns from the then menacing inroads of the Turks in the East, and the long centuries of their triumph which lay in prospect, to record a prophecy, old in his time, relating to the North, to the effect that in the last days the Russians should be masters of Constantinople. When it was uttered no one knows; but he tells us it was written on an equestrian statue, in his day one of the special monuments of the Imperial City, which had one time been brought thither from Antioch. That statue, whether of Christian or Pagan origin it is not known, has a name in history, for it was one of the works of Art destroyed by the Latins in the taking of Constantinople; and the prediction engraven on it bears at least a remarkable evidence of the congruity in itself, if I may use the word, of that descent of the North upon Constantinople, which, though not as yet accomplished, generation after generation grows more probable."

Our "Soldier" is certainly not of one opinion with the prophet. He would drive the Russians into the Steppe—reclaim Bessarabia and the Crimea—give the line of the Danube to Austria, Poland to the Poles, Finland to the Swedes, Lombardy to Prussia, and the Caucasus to Turkey. The author of 'Loss and Gain' would dismember the empire of the Sultan—the "Soldier" that of the Emperor:—both for the same reason, the preservation of the peace of Europe. If any of our readers like to amuse themselves with the game of making out a new map of Europe, here are materials for the play in plenty.

*The Legendary and Poetical Remains of John Roby, Author of 'Traditions of Lancashire,' with a Sketch of his Literary Life and Character.* By his Widow. Longman & Co.

Mr. Roby's 'Traditions of Lancashire' owed their success to their choice of subject, and to the costly and decorated manner in which they were produced at a period when romances by "the Great Unknown" himself were coarsely printed on common paper. The tales themselves are wild, inflated, over-wrought,—having more showy pomp than real power, and their writer gained only a *coterie* reputation as a novelist. Nevertheless, Mr. Roby's life, if judiciously and characteristically treated, should have made an agreeable and an interesting book. He was born and educated among stern Dissenters,—yet his taste for poetry, painting, music, drama would break through the trammels of sect and ordinance. He was a man of business and a keen accountant, possessing that clearness of head in arithmetical operations which, when exhibited on the platform of a lecture-room, produces results almost as strange as sorcery,—yet he was eager in the cultivation of more "joyous sciences," to adopt the old minstrel phraseology. Further, the passing mention of Haigh Hall, and Rivington Pike, and other Lancashire localities reminds us that Mr. Roby's lot was cast in a neighbourhood, the Squirearchy of which was not, (at least in his early days) particularly well disposed to

speak to a commoner and poet.

—Only a few years before Mr. Roby's time, had lived at that very Haigh Hall the genial and cheerful Lady Bradshaigh, whose sentimental and semi-anonymous correspondence with Richardson makes such a pleasant episode of dower romance in the life of the author of 'Clarissa,'—but who felt herself so seriously perilled in the estimation of her country neighbours by her pleasant friendship, that when she hung up his portrait on her walls she thought it "least conspicuous" to pass the picture off as the likeness of Mr. Dickenson, "a friend of Sir Roger's." Whatever, then, may have been the intrinsic merits of Mr. Roby's works, the circumstances of their parentage and production, had they been rightly turned to account, would have given flavour and individuality to the story of his life. But not a dream of such comparisons, views of society, &c. has visited his biographer. Her marriage with Mr. Roby (his second marriage) took place solutely as 1849, and in illustrating his life and character as much space is given to the brief remaining period after this second marriage as to the earlier years of his life, which began in 1793. Further, so insufficient has been Mrs. Roby's store of knowledge and materials, that she has had recourse to private letters written by herself and to details of her own feelings during and after the shipwreck which ended Mr. Roby's life to make up her record. The hand of self-illustration is too clearly to be traced, to the extent of adding verses by the writer to verses by the departed.—This brings us to speak of the "Remains,"—which consist of

poetry, the reprint of a tragedy, 'The Duke of Mantua,' and a few legends in the style of the "Traditions," one of which we recollect to have met in a local annual, called 'The White Rose of York.'

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Cardinal.* By the Author of 'The Duchess,' &c. 3 vols. (Bentley).—It has long been the custom to adapt French dramatic pieces, divesting them of their objectionable incidents, for the English stage; it will very shortly, no doubt, be considered equally justifiable to adapt whole works of fiction. We had scarcely taken up 'The Cardinal,' ere we began to feel ourselves in company with which we were tolerably familiar, and, indeed, our first impression was that we were reading a translation. By degrees, however, it became evident that the writer had drawn from various sources scenes, incidents, and characters, altering them all, it is true, with some skill, and arranging them into a tolerably interesting narrative. The idea of 'The Cardinal' was evidently suggested by the 'Princesse des Ursins,' of M. Alexandre de Laverne. The latter relates the details of a conspiracy to overthrow the celebrated Camerera Mayor, carried on by a young French nobleman, named Gondreville;—the former is also an elaborate development of a conspiracy, directed, however, against Cardinal Alberoni by a young Englishman, named Clifford. The chief incident of the two narratives is the surreptitious entrance of the hero—Gondreville or Clifford—into the house of a nobleman just at the moment when a plot is under discussion for the overthrow of the favourite for the time being,—in one case the Princesse des Ursins, in the other Alberoni. Of course, both Englishman and Frenchman are running after the same lady,—Thérèse *vel* Inez,—and of course both are discovered. The infuriated parent immediately condemns the prisoner to the block; but the Englishman is kept much longer in suspense than the Frenchman, and is actually about to be decapitated when in rush soldiers, who arrest the nobleman and liberate the intriguer. The best of the matter is, that Clifford and Gondreville are working precisely for the same end as the father of the beloved one; and it is never satisfactorily explained why they do not cordially unite. The French novel goes over much more ground than the English one. The latter is more developed; but both end in the overthrow of the favourite and the marriage of the diplomatist with Inez, or Thérèse. The author of 'The Cardinal,' as we have hinted, has gone to various sources for his facts; and even where we cannot trace his authorities, we are led to imagine that he is hastily translating or adapting, by the frequent occurrence of such phrases as the following:—"But how many have succeeded? It is success and not failure that is the rule:—meaning, of course, precisely the contrary. Here is another amusing instance of the same kind of inadvertence:—"Poor Thérèse blushed deeply, and even her more unsophisticated lover coloured to the temples."—"Ah, cruel, is evidently a straightforward rendering of "*ah, cruelle!*"—and the whole scene in which it occurs (the interview of the priest Di Castro with Donna Violante) has a French character. We must not forget to mention that the author of 'The Cardinal' has made a patient study of Stendhal's famous romance, 'La Chartreuse de Parme;' and the interview of Thérèse with the King and the escape of Clifford from Segovia strongly remind us of two of the most vigorous scenes in the French work. In conclusion, we must say that, although by this method of "adaptation," a certain amount of amusement may be afforded to a very new and inexperienced public, a book constructed on the principle of 'The Cardinal' does not belong to literature; and that if we are to be presented with such *refaccimenti*, instead of with original works, it would only be fair to state the fact in the preface.

*The Slave Son.* By Mrs. William Noy Wilkins. (Chapman & Hall).—There is much in "times and occasions." The world of novel readers is, naturally, somewhat weary of black fiction; but had

Mrs. Wilkins arrived with her cargo of horrors before Mrs. Stowe appeared, 'The Slave Son' might have made "a great sensation;" since it is a powerful, pathetic and terrible tale of Trinidad, exhibiting incidents of even a darker cast than those disclosed in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' The workings of the "Obiah Spell," or those insidious practices of slow poisoning by which the degraded and persecuted race took such fearful revenge on the white man—are wrought up, together with the incidents of a negro revolt, so as to create an interest inevitably repulsive, because of its strength. Mrs. Wilkins does not relieve her picture of the atrocities of the slave system by any touches of such light humour as were thrown into the abyss of gloom by Mrs. Stowe's introduction of the quaint, elvish and malicious Topey. Our doubts as to any permanent good likely to be effected by enlisting imagination in the cause have been already stated; but the novel reader who does not object to tragedy of that coarse order which borders on melo-drama, will find in 'The Slave Son' excitement enough to content him,—supposing him to read merely for excitement's sake, and not with any secondary philanthropic purpose.

*The Sister of Mercy: a Tale for the Times We Live In*, (Houlston & Stoneman), is a tale written to prove that the Sisterhood of Mercy is, virtually, a most unmerciful association, devised by unfeeling priestcraft for the subjugation of morbid, feminine feebleness and vanity. We leave it to be answered by "y<sup>e</sup> Superior" of any body of Anglo-Catholic nuns or nurses.

*Being Analytically Described.* By John Richard Pickmere. (Chapman).—That Mr. J. R. Pickmere desires this enormous volume to be extensively read may be inferred from the fact, that it is formally dedicated "to all persons of high public trust and authority, legislative or executive, of whatever nation;" but while we duly appreciate his zeal for the diffusion of those truths which he believes he has discovered, we cannot refrain from the opinion, that a little pilot-balloon, in the shape of a concise summary, would serve better to introduce an unknown philosopher to the world than a portly book containing nearly 700 quarto pages. Moreover, we are not at all convinced that even the most ardent seeker after metaphysical lore will desire to proceed any further, when the following grim paragraph greets him on the threshold of the first chapter:—"Power is always essential to the existence of any individual, however seemingly impotent the individual may be. Thus a grain of sand is seen by its varying the direction of rays of light, is felt, and excludes the atmosphere by its further resistance; and it is passive in its gravity, from which passiveness, in case of its being dropped, arises an instance of its action of motion. All which resistances and motion are actions of its power, and the passiveness belongs to its power; and though it may be neither thus nor otherwise acting on matter, it is still a power which may act on occasion. Were there supposed to be a being having of itself no kind of power, spiritual or material, but merely visible in perfect darkness to a supposed being, wholly spiritual, and enabled to see without eyes or light; and, also, were such visible being not to have the power of affecting, for other mode of visibility, the direction of the rays of light, when it was in the light," &c. We stop short; and if our readers are curious about the further fortunes of the being that is "merely visible in perfect darkness," and the other being that looks at it "without eyes or light," we refer them to the work itself.

*Hyperidia Orationes due, ex Papyro Ardeniano editæ, post Ch. Babingtonem.* Emendavit et Scholia adject F. G. Schneidewin. (Williams & Norgate).—The singular recovery of one entire Oration of Hyperides and part of another, by Messrs. Arden and Harris, is within the recollection of our readers. Not long since a very beautiful fac-simile of the papyrus brought from Egypt by Mr. Arden, was published at his expense under the able editorship of Mr. Churchill Babington; who formed from it a text, prefixed an interesting account of Hyperides and the MS., and supplied critical notes.

The author of the present edition,—unlike another continental scholar,—gives Mr. Babington his due meed of praise for the fidelity, scholarship, and skill displayed in the execution of his unusually difficult task. He acknowledges that our countryman showed superior ability in deciphering the letters, filling up the chasms, and correcting the corrupt passages; that he was indefatigable in his examination of the portions which were partly or wholly obliterated, using instruments to detect the slightest traces that might be left; and that he generally succeeded in discovering the meaning of the orator, if not his exact words. He also pays a tribute of commendation to the learning and judgment evinced in the notes. Nevertheless,—as is natural enough in a case of such peculiar difficulty, and admitting so wide a diversity of opinion,—he thinks that many readings are open to objection, and capable of improvement. On this account, as well as for the sake of supplying his countrymen with a much cheaper edition than the English one, he has undertaken to revise the whole, accompanying it with various readings and scholia. Such is the history of this edition, which is a valuable contribution to classical literature and a worthy appendix to Mr. Babington's labours.

*The Sea-Weed Collector's Guide*, by J. Cocks, M.D. (Van Voorst), contains instructions for preparing and drying sea-weeds, by an old collector. To those who reside by the sea, or visit it occasionally, this will be found a useful volume, as few natural objects are more difficult to preserve than sea-weeds unless a few plain rules are put in force. Dr. Cocks's book includes also a sketch of the structure and functions of these plants, and a list of all the species that are found in Great Britain. As an introduction to the more complete works of Dr. Harvey on the sea-weeds, it will be found also valuable.

*Books for the Young and Children.*—*The Sunshine of Greystone: a Story for Girls*, by E. J. May, (Binns & Goodwin), is a well-written tale, showing the rise and progress of virtue in a girl originally faulty, who is made perfect by being sent to an Evangelical boarding-school at Bath. The story is as overstrained as those very High Church histories edited by the Rev. Mr. Sewall, against which we have often protested.—*The Little Duke, or Richard the Fearless*, (Parker & Son), is an old-world chronicle thoroughly to our liking, by the Author of that popular book, 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' So much manly health, life and poetry pervade it, that few parents and guardians, who glance at its pages before giving them to "the boys," will be able to leave the book till they have read it from beginning to end.—*John Raiton, or Read and Think*, (Routledge & Co.) is a "useful knowledge" story for children,—showing how the "young idea" may be developed and enriched by paternally encyclopedic conversation. John Raiton, it must be observed, is as skilful a cross-questioner as though he gave the reply in one of Pinnock's Catechisms. What is more serious, John Raiton's father is willing to talk of things of which he is ignorant, as may be seen in his harangue on "Music" (pp. 290-1, &c.) When we remember "Harry and Lucy," we may not give wholesale disparage to the didactic manner of smuggling in Instruction under the holiday-ropes of Play:—but 'John Raiton' is enough to justify a lively protest against all conjurers, who, not having the humorous heart or knowledge of the Edgeworths, still attempt the feat.—*Mabel Grant*, by Randall H. Ballantyne (Nisbet & Co.) though entitled a "Highland Story," owes its interest to the few very well-known German legends with which its pages are interspersed.—*Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends*, by the Author of 'Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio,' (Cooke), will please those whom the "Fern Leaves" pleased; since the child's book has the same smartness, the same want of refinement, and (to our thinking) the same unreality as distinguished its predecessor. It is cleverly illustrated by Mr. Birket Foster.—Another American book for children, and one to our liking, is *The Christmas Stocking*, by the Author of the 'Wide, Wide World,' &c. (Nisbet & Co.)

The introduction to this miscellany of little tales is very nearly as fresh, quaint, and kindly as if Herr Andersen had written it: the stories that follow bear out the tone and taste of the introduction.—*Summer Hours*, by Lady Lees, with Illustrations by the Same,—*Effie and the Doctor's Tales*, by a Lady, with Illustrations by the Same, (Darton & Co.) are written for young children in a graceful, poetical and devotional spirit, entitling them to a place on the shelf which holds the little books by Carové and Barbauld;—but they appeal, too, to the elder world, on the score of the illustrations with which they are bedecked by Lady Lees. We were already acquainted with her poetry and grace as an amateur designer: here they are once again agreeably put forth.

Our list of recent reprints, translations, and new editions includes—a revised edition of *The Pictorial Book of Ancient Ballad Poetry of Great Britain*, with new matter and a more complete arrangement of the old materials,—*Remarks on the Employment of the Natives of Kreuznach*, by Dr. Sieveking, from a medical contemporary,—a translation of Prof. Wöhler's *Handbook of Inorganic Analysis*, edited by Dr. Hofmann,—*The Laves of Cholera*, reprinted from the *Times*, with supplementary matter,—a third edition of Mr. Sidney's *Three Colonies of Australia*,—*The Course and Tendency of History since the Overthrow of Napoleon*, being a new translation of Prof. Gervinus's work by Dr. Sernan, intended to show that the translation published by Mr. Bohn "is a complete caricature of the original,"—*A Dozen Ballads for the Times about Church Abuses*, reprinted from the *Daily News*,—the January impression of Gardiner's *Royal Blue Book for 1854*,—a nicely printed translation of Cervantes' *Wanderings of Pericles and Sigismunda*,—a translation, ably executed by Dr. B. Paul, of Unger's *Botanical Letters*,—and a reprint, from 'The Annals of Natural History,' of a paper, by Mr. Higginbottom, *On the British Tritons*.—In 'Bentley's Railway Library' we notice the appearance of Madame Raven's *The Two Brothers*; or, *the Family that lived in the First Society*, with her name on the title-page, where it ought to have been at first.—Messrs. Routledge & Co. have opened their Bulwer-venture—the conditions of which we lately communicated to our readers—with a reprint in their "Railway Library" of *Pelham*, to which is prefixed a laudatory "Life" of the novelist and a rather strong "puff direct" of the works in which the publishers have purchased a certain right of property.—As additions to the "Parlour Library" we have Mr. Daniel's *Scottish Heiress*,—and Mr. James's *Arabella Stuart*.—Mr. Bohn has added to his "Standard Library" Göthe's *Novels and Tales*, translated by Mr. Boylan,—to his "Illustrated Library" Mrs. Howitt's *Pictorial Calendar of the Seasons*,—to his "British Classics" the first volume—*to be completed in four volumes*—of a new edition of Bishop Hurd's *Works of Joseph Addison*,—and to his "Classical Library" a first volume of the Oxford translation of *Tacitus*, containing the "Annals."—Mr. Cockton's *Stanley Thorn* has been added to Bentley's "Railway Library."—We have before us the second quarterly part of the re-issue of Dr. Hanna's *Memoirs of Chalmers*,—the first volume of Mr. Charles Knight's new edition of Shakespeare, with the attractive title of *The Stratford Shakespeare*,—a reprint, from the 'Archæological Journal,' of a paper by Mr. Hussey, *On the Cure of Scrofulous Diseases attributed to the Royal Touch*,—Mr. Morris's paper on *National Adult Education*, read before the members of the British Association at Hull,—a second edition of Mr. Adderley's little volume, *An Essay on Human Happiness*,—the first volume of a new and convenient edition of M. Thiers's *History of the French Revolution*,—the third and fourth volumes, completing the work, of Cooke's edition of *The Writings of Alexander Pope*,—and a reprint from the *Edinburgh Review* of an article entitled *Church Parties*, a racy and vigorous essay, full of knowledge, anecdote, and sarcasm.—Mr. Francis Cronin's *Hints to all about to Rent, to Buy, or Build House Property*,—and Prof. Phillips's *Guide to Geology*,—have both run into a fourth edition.—Volume IV. of Messrs. Chapman & Hall's edition of Sir E. B. Lytton's *Poetical and Dramatic Works* has ap-



peared; it contains the 'Duchess de la Vallière,' the 'Lady of Lyons,' and 'Richelieu.'—Mr. Cooke has given us a translation of the seventh German edition of Krummacker's *Parables*, with forty illustrations.—A second edition of *The Cross versus the Crescent* has appeared,—and we have received from the Messrs. Black of Edinburgh Vol. XX. of their new library edition of "The Waverley Novels."

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Alansworth (W. H.) *Star Chamber*, 2 vols. post 8vo. 7s. 6d.  
Any Grant, or the *Ums Motive*, a Tale, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Archer (R.) *Island Home*, new edit. 6s. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Barber's *Painter's and Grainer's Assistant*, 5th edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d.  
Barnes's (Rev. A.) *Practical Sermons*, 6s. 8vo. 4d. cl.  
Bentley's *Monthly Review*, Vol. 1, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Berkeley's (Hon. G. F.) *Reminiscences of a Huntsman*, 8vo. 14s. cl.  
Book (J.) and his Story, 3rd edit. 8vo. 4s. cl.  
Breathings of Consolation, 32mo. 2s. cl.  
Bridal Gift, new edit. 20mo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Bungener's (L. F.) *Priest and Huguenot*, 3 vols. 8vo. 6s. cl.  
Campbell's (Rev. J.) *Memoir*, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Cape's (G. A.) *Baths and Washhouses*, imp. 8vo. 3s. 6d. swd.  
Chambers's *Repository of Tracts*, Vol. 8, 12mo. 1s. bds.  
Chess Player's Chronicle, Vol. 1, 8vo. 3s. cl.  
Christie's *Constructive Etymological Spelling*, 5th edit. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Cobbins's (J.) *Classical English Vocabulary*, 5th edit. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Commercial Guide, British Trade, 8vo. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Cruikshank's *Fairy Library*, 'Jack and the Bean-stalk,' 1s. swd.  
Cumming and M'Ghee's *Challenge to Wiseman*, 2nd edit. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Dale End, or Six Weeks at the Vicarage, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Dana's *Two Years in Mexico*, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Discourses on Death of Dr. Wardlaw, 8vo. 1s. swd.  
Dod's (C. R.) *Parliamentary Companion for 1854*, royal 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Ebrard's *Biblical Commentary on Hebrews*, trans. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
Ed. Cab. Lib. 'Murray's African Continent,' illust. post 8vo. 2s. cl.  
Edwards's *Latin Grammar*, 7th edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Edwards's *Latin Grammar*, 12th edit. 12mo. 1s. cl.  
Elements of Botany, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Family Tutor, Vol. 8, 8s. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.  
Fancourt's (C. St. John) *History of Yuesian*, with Map, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
Four Gospels in One Volume, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Fowler's (G.) *Turkey*, royal 12mo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, by Milner and Cobbin, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
Frederick's (Dr.) *Classics*, 'Virgil,' 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Gieseler's (Dr.) *Eccelestical History*, Vol. 4, trans. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
Hall's *Art of Photography*, 12mo. 1s. cl. swd. (Wearle.)  
Howitt's (Mary) *Tales in Verse*, 3s. 6d. cl.  
Hutchinson's (Mrs.) *Early Education of Children*, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Illustrated London News, Vol. 23, folio, 21s. cl.  
Jackson's *Scriptural Inquiry into Election of Grace*, 8vo. 2s. 6d. bds.  
Jay's (W.) *Lectures on Female Scripture Characters*, 12mo. 6s. cl.  
Kid's Own Journal, Vol. 4, royal 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
Kitt's *Daily Bible Illustrations*, Evening Series, Vol. 4, 8s. 8vo. 6s. cl.  
Knapp's (S.) *Unsoundness of Mind considered*, 8s. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.  
Langley's (Rev. D. B.) *Olney Lectures*, 2nd edit. 12mo. 3s. cl.  
Laure's (J.) *Tables of Simple Interest*, 18th edit. 8vo. 21s. cl.  
Lee's *Summer Hours*, illustrated, 8s. 8vo. 4s. cl.  
Lyttel (Sir E. B.), *The Oaxtons*, new edit. post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.  
Macbride's *Lectures on the Dissension*, 4th edit. 3 vols. 8vo. 15s. cl.  
MacCulloch's *Commercial Dictionary*, new ed. with Supplement, 8vo. 10s. cl.  
MacMichael's *New Testament*, in Greek, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.  
Mackintosh's *Genius of Religion*, abridged, new ed. revised, 12s. cl.  
Markham's (Col. F.) *Shooting in the Himalayas*, illustrated, 12s. cl.  
Metrical Hymns for the Christian Year, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Morning Thoughts, by a Clergyman, Part 1, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Morton's *Manual of Veterinary Pharmacy*, 5th edition, 8s. 8vo. 10s. cl.  
Notes and Queries, Vol. 5, small 4to. 10s. 6d. cl.  
Notes at Paris, crown 8vo. 4s. cl.  
Oliver's (Rev. J. M.) *New Testament*, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.  
Original Poems, Vol. 1, new edition, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Orr's *Household Handbooks*, 'Household Medicine,' Part 1, 7s. 6d. cl.  
Orr's *Library*, 'Handy of Games,' by James, 8vo. 1s. 6d. bds.  
Parker's *Modern Treatise of Specific Diseases*, 3rd edit. 8vo. 10s. cl.  
Penny Post, Vol. 3, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Petermann & Milner's *Library Atlas of Physical and Political Geography*, 8vo. 10s. cl.  
Prophecy of the Revelations, Key to, 8vo. 1s. 6d. swd.  
Provocations of Madame Palissy, 2nd edit. post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.  
Puckle's (G. H.) *Elementary Treatise on Conic Sections*, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.  
Pulle & Epp's *Handbook of Domestic Economy*, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Questions on Collects, 8vo. edit. by Rev. T. L. Cloughton, Part 1, 7s. 6d. cl.  
Railway Library, 'Paul Clifford,' by Lytton, 8vo. 1s. 6d. bds.  
Records of the Church of England, 17s. 6d. cl.  
Rhymes for the Nursery, new edition, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Rosetti's *Prophecy of the Nineteenth Century*, trans. 8vo. 4s. cl.  
Routledge's *Stand Novels*, 'Clan-Albyn and Omar Soria,' 2s. 6d. cl.  
Southey's (R.) *Ballads*, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Southey's (R.) *Poetical Works*, Vol. 7, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.  
Stratford Shakspere, edited by Charles Knight, Vol. 2, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Taylor's (J.) *Emphatic New Testament: Acts to Revelations*, 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.; complete, 12s. 6d. cl.  
Thorpe's *Anallecta Anglo-Saxonica*, 8vo. reduced to 8s. cl.  
Tourner's *French as It is Spoken*, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.; Jacotet's Method, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.  
Traveller's Lib. 'Kemp's Indications of Instinct,' 1s. Vol. 27, 2s. 6d. cl.  
Tucker's (H. St. G.) *Life and Correspondence*, by Kaye, 8vo. 10s. cl.  
Wild Flowers and their Qualities, 4to. 1s. cl.  
Willemet's *Calculus of Familiar Things*, new edition, 2s. 6d. cl.

DESIGNS ON THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

We are half inclined to alter the title of this article, as expressing only a portion of that alarming truth—as indicating only a part of that peril of the public purse—to which it has been our desire to draw attention ere the mischief was consummated. We have found reason to believe that the "designs" extend beyond the walls and porticoes of the British Museum. Many reports on the subject reached us—reports which sounded like the fantasies of Eastern fable rather than prosaic renderings of an actual scheme. Until we saw the plans we did not—could not—credit the reports. When we saw them, we examined them with startled curiosity,—and pronounced an opinion on their merits and morals with the natural emphasis of surprise and indignation. The plans then shown to us were confined to the Museum; but every day and hour that has elapsed since we first broke silence on the subject, only serves to confirm the rumour that had no one interfered in favour of common sense, public economy and the neces-

sary logic of the position, there were to have been in connexion with these Museum changes other changes, alterations and adaptations, including, among other things, the remodelling or rebuilding of the National Gallery at Charing Cross! Just enough, as it appears, was to have been carried to, or left remaining at, the Museum by our ingenious speculators, to excuse—we cannot say to justify—the expenditure of some two or three hundred thousand pounds. The scale of the proposed alterations may be judged by the fact, that professional men differ in their rough estimates of the probable cost of making those at Great Russell Street alone as much as 150,000l.; and we, who are not professional, have little doubt but that the expense to the public would have exceeded the highest estimate of the architects by a goodly sum. Then, on the other hand, the scheme—of which this Museum undoing and re-doing was only a section—contemplated the removal from Great Russell Street of so much of the National collection as would serve to excuse a like outlay somewhere else. The National Gallery at Charing Cross being by this time vacant, there was here a third very choice site and subject for ingenious architectural speculation.

In the midst of these airy and fairy schemes—these paper palaces, colonnades and halls, it may be as well to look at the literal facts in the centre of which it is desirable that ingenuity and speculation should be induced to survey themselves. A Committee of the House of Commons, after an impartial and laborious inquiry, has decided that a part of the collection now in the British Museum ought to be removed—and the recommendation of this Committee that a Commission should be appointed to consider the propriety and feasibility of bringing together into one building, or into contiguous buildings, the whole of the Art treasures of the nation, will in a few days be laid before Parliament. Simple-minded people might have fancied that such a fact—patent to all—would have put a stop for a month or two at least to speculation. The wildest dreamer in the realms of day might have thought it necessary, before he suggested a large expenditure of public money in adapting the Museum to any purpose, to wait until he knew what Parliament thought on the subject—what the House of Commons should decide as to its final destination. At present, no one knows which collections are to be retained and which removed. Sir Charles Barry, however, is not disposed to wait. Parliament is nothing to him. He—or his "Government" employer—pays not the slightest attention to the suggestions of the Committee, to the reason of the case, or to the observations of outsiders. The urgent necessities of the literary department having forced themselves on the attention of the public and the "Government," he proceeds to examine, and reports, as we understand, an equal pressure on the present space in every department. A case being thus made out for alterations and improvements, Sir Charles submits extensive plans for constructing, re-constructing, re-arranging, and so on, to the extent of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, as he himself estimates, or as others say, to the extent of three hundred thousand pounds. We need not enter into a minute examination of all these proposed changes. The question before us is not a question of details but of principles.

Nevertheless, as showing the sort of logic which our accomplished architect brings to the discussion of his several points and proposals—we may observe that notwithstanding the assumed equal and urgent requirements of all the departments of the Museum which is the foundation of Sir Charles's speculations, we find him, according to our reading of his scheme, obtaining relief from the present overcrowding of the Library, by more closely packing together some of the Antiquities. There can be no doubt that by such a contrivance as a little closer packing in one room more space may be obtained in the next—more still would be obtained by consigning these Antiquities to their original cases, and either stowing them away with the osteological specimens in the under-ground cellars, or turning them into the adjacent street. What an idea we obtain of the existing difficulties when we

find this clever and ingenious architect,—after a proposed expenditure on his own report of 150,000l., driven to the necessity of finding room for one department by bidding another stow away its costly treasures into a narrower space! We remember to have seen some measurements, made two or three years ago for quite a different purpose, which proved that in the space at present allowed to visitors, it was impossible for the public even to see the friezes and upper ornaments of some of the monuments which have cost the country so much money—because they were already so closely packed together.

A central hall, obtained by covering in the great quadrangle—an open well, left, we take it, by the original architects for air and light—figures as a prominent feature in all the plans which we have seen. With Sir Charles this hall is a grand architectural affair; its paper proportions read wondrously fine—320 feet by 230, and 120 feet high! As to any fear lest the new hall may prove an obstruction of the light to all the surrounding rooms,—that, we are assured, is a mistake. By means of a glass roof, Sir Charles somehow or other proposes, as we believe, positively to increase the light. By-and-bye Sir Charles may push this brilliant theory yet a little further. Following out this original idea, we submit for consideration whether, if the glass were made a little thicker and a little less transparent than usual, it might not help us through every darkness and difficulty. We may even live to see our architect rival the hitherto unrivalled Van, making "sunshine in a shady place." We have heard of catching larks by bits of glass; but we doubt if there be enough, even in 320 by 230 feet of it, to entrap a nation so hard-headed and prosaic as the English into admiration for the proposals of our very ingenious architect. To obtain the surpassing grandeur of this great hall, Sir Charles proposes to lower the great quadrangle some eight feet. We doubt if this part of the scheme will meet with the approval of the old, the infirm the halt and the lame, who must first ascend a dozen steps to get into the Entrance Hall, and then descend five-and-twenty at least to get into the new and improved grand feature of the Museum, Sir Charles's Hall of Antiquities.

The simple reader will perhaps ask gravely and doubtfully, can such things as these be seriously proposed by serious men? We say Yes—and others even more odd and visionary and dream-like. For instance, the great and urgent inconvenience felt at the Museum is, as we have said, the want of space for books and readers in the Library and Reading Rooms. At this point of his design, Sir Charles surpasses himself—he can and will, he says, remedy all wrongs without subjecting the public to the slightest inconvenience. The wand of Harlequin is nothing to the wand of the architect. Great as are the changes proposed by Sir Charles, they can all, it seems, be effected in the intervals of holidays and closed days, without depriving us of the use of the Reading Room for a single hour—no, not for a single hour. To judge by the holidays, the time is infinitesimal—a mathematical point—a something less than nothing. The holidays at the Museum consist, as we believe, of one week at Christmas—another week in the autumn—and two odd days, Ash Wednesday and Good Friday. These holidays, of course, are not play-days; they are for general purification, arrangement and re-arrangement. That, however, concerns the officers of the Museum alone; let us see what our wonder-worker proposes to effect for the public. There must be, we think, from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty thousand volumes to be removed out of the Reading Rooms and Service Rooms and re-arranged; five or more of the main walls of these rooms are to be pulled down and some new walls erected; in one or other of these rooms a mezzanine story is to be built; in another a gallery; the staircases are to be removed altogether and others built—and all this is to be done during the no-holidays, without inconvenience to the readers even for a single hour! Nothing so easy—nothing so simple. The public are to sit as spectators to the play. Solid masonry is to fall at a word—to rise again—to change its form, proportion, aspect, as in a dissolving view. No-



body is to be incommoded. We fancy that Sir Charles must have peculiar theories about comfort and discomfort, convenience and inconvenience—as original, perhaps, as are his theories about light. Thus, if we mistake not, he proposes to put the transcribers into the book-binders' room, that the one, we suppose, may pursue their silent labours to the eternal beat-beat of the other.

These proposals are a little too strong. We really hope that the Press will look into this question of useless expenditure,—and interpose the voice of the millions whom it represents to arrest the project in time. It is not very unreasonable to ask that the hands of even the cleverest of architectural speculators may be stopped, until the abstract question shall be decided as to what the Museum ought to contain, and therefore what space will be required for its due lodgment and preservation.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Russell.

THE deadly malaria, which makes Paganico, my last night's quarters, uninhabitable for half the year, is not, as I learnt during the evening I spent there, the sole, though it is doubtless the principal, cause of its utter desolation. It seems that the town and almost the whole of the surrounding district was erected into a marquise and bestowed on an ancient Siennese family of the name of Patrizi. This race became extinct in 1747 in the person of the Marquis Patrizio Patrizi, and the vast but little profitable estates passed to the Roman branch of the same family. Under a foreign and absentee landlord, of whose property these miserable valleys formed but an unimportant, unprofitable, and remote portion, the condition of the district went rapidly from bad to worse,—so that the greater part of the cultivable lands are now thrown out of culture. And that such a state of things increases the malaria, the universal experience of all the districts similarly affected places beyond doubt. Thus one evil plays into the hand of the other, as it were, and the ruin and hopelessness are rendered complete.

From Paganico to Grosseto, the country is less beautiful than that which I described in my last letter. But a little to the left of the road, about four miles before it reaches the latter town, is the site of one of those wonderful remnants of a perished time and nation, which make the despised Maremma a classic land to the antiquary and ethnologist; and prove to the social inquirer and economist that the condition of this coast in far distant ages must have been widely different from that in which we now see it. About five miles from Grosseto the road descends, immediately below the village of Batignano, from the last of the hills, among which it has been winding, into the flat alluvial plain in the midst of which that city stands. In the distance, about ten miles off—about five, that is to say, beyond Grosseto—is the blue Mediterranean with the sun glancing sleepily on it. In the midst of the plain is the trim little town tightly bound round by its complete circuit of modern walls, neatly built of brick and in good repair, striving to keep out the marsh miasma as much as they can. All around is a wide plain, as flat as a billiard-table, mostly brown, dreary, and barren,—cheered, however, with patches of cultivation, but on the other hand stained in parts with broad extents of stagnant marsh water. Shortly after descending into this plain, the traveller may observe—but very likely also may not, unless it is pointed out to him—a line of white stones running horizontally along the side of a wooded hill to his left. They are to be seen near the top of the hill, extending for a distance of some quarter of a mile or so, interrupted here and there by the encroachments of the wood, and might easily be mistaken at that distance for natural cliffs. All below, and all above, is thick wood. These are the celebrated walls of the Etruscan city of Rusellæ, considered by the learned as one of the most ancient among those sites of cities, the most recent of which may look down from the height of its antiquity on the works of the Cæsars as modern. It might have been useful to direct the reader to the pages of various Italian antiquaries who have described and commented on these walls, if Mr.

Dennis had not written his work on the cities and cemeteries of Etruria. As it is, I need only say that those who are sufficiently imbued with antiquarian lore to be interested on the subject will find there not only an exceedingly accurate description of the spot, but a clear and well-digested statement of all the inferences respecting the period to which these works should be referred to which an antiquary may be led by an accurate examination of the method of their construction.

I will only append as a note to his chapter on Rusellæ a correction of a statement which was accurate when he wrote it, but which is so no longer. "No excavations have been made on this site," he says, "within the memory of man." Since that was written, Signor Santi, of Montalcino, has, in conjunction with some other persons, excavated to a small extent. For some time they were entirely unsuccessful, but at last found a scapæbeus,—which proved sufficiently valuable to repay them the expenses of the work. They do not appear, however, to have prosecuted it further.

As for the more numerous company of amateur antiquaries who, without pretending to learning or connoisseurship, can yet find sermons copious and eloquent in such stones as are here,—who can enjoy the poetry of the spot, and cull for themselves the thick-coming fancies which are gendered as one stands amid ancient oaks whose roots vainly strive to thrust from their places the Titanic masonry of these fossil nations,—for such, a short excursion to the summit of the hill on which the city stood, which may be easily made *en route* to Grosseto, will suffice. "Let no one," says Mr. Dennis, "venture to explore the site of Rusellæ who is not thornproof in the strength or the worthlessness of his raiment." The learned antiquary seems to regard the damage likely to be done in the latter case to the hapless explorer's flesh as quite immaterial. But the caution is by no means needless. To make the circuit of the walls, a distance of about two miles, is of course necessary to those whose object is to examine their construction critically. To do this is in truth an arduous undertaking. The wilderness of wood which covers the soil both within and without the walls is rendered almost, and in many places quite, impenetrable by a thick undergrowth of the shrub called "marruca," whose stout, sharp, curved thorns are far more difficult to deal with than any quickset hedge or bramble bush that I ever encountered. Let the reader picture to himself a thickly-tangled shrubbery composed of whalebone and fish-hooks. This marruca is found in great abundance throughout the Maremma; and the Tuscans associate it so entirely with the idea of that region that they consider the presence of the marruca to indicate the existence of malaria unmistakably. This, however, is certainly not the case, for the plant is found in perfectly healthy districts of the south of France. It is remarkable, however, that in Tuscany it is not known out of the Maremma.

Those lay-brother antiquaries, however, who do not care or do not presume to investigate and reason on the differences between Pelagian, Cyclopean, Tyrrhenian, horizontal, polygonal, and rectangular styles of wall-building, need not engage in a struggle à l'outrance with this formidable guardian of the fallen city's walls, which, while it triumphs in their ruin, at least wards off the steps of the profane. For such, it will be sufficient to ascend the hill from behind,—from the side that is opposite to that towards the road. For this purpose, the best plan will be to leave the road at a little building called the Baths of Rusellæ, which marks the spot where a spring of warm water, of quality similar to that at Petriolo, but less strongly impregnated with sulphur, rises from the ground. There is a cottage adjacent, where a guide—essentially necessary—may be obtained, and where a horse, if the traveller has one, may be left. A walk of some two or three miles will bring the explorer thence to the interior of the city. The portion of the walls, however, which he will see on the side by which he will thus enter them, is by no means the finest. The highest and best preserved parts are to the north of the city, and are—like most other good things—precisely the most difficult to come at.

From the high ground, which the walls surround, the observer will look down over the whole plain, on which Grosseto stands, and through which the Ombrone runs, and will see that it is inclosed by hills, which come down to the sea at Castiglione della Pescaja, about fourteen miles to the north, and by others, which close it in about six miles along the coast to the south of Grosseto. He will, also, observe that if, as cannot be doubted, the whole of this plain be formed of alluvial matter brought down in the course of ages by the Ombrone, the time must have been when Rusellæ stood on the coast. And taking into consideration the impossibility of supposing that a cultivated, wealthy, and luxurious people would have built some eight or ten large and populous cities in a district so pestilential as to be uninhabitable for six months of the year, I cannot but think that this plain, half land, half swamp, pestiferous itself, and causing pestilence far inland, did not exist when the founders of Rusellæ heaped up the giant masonry, which may remain to look on other changes as great as that which I am supposing it already to have witnessed. It may, perhaps, be thought that, great as is the undoubted antiquity of these walls, their existence cannot be considered to embrace a period of time long enough for such a geological change as that which I am supposing. But if the facts, which have been related to me respecting the works of reclamation now going on in this district, have not been much exaggerated, I think that the objection in question will disappear. I hope to have an opportunity of examining these works for myself, and ascertaining the accuracy of the facts related concerning them; and shall hope to give your readers some account of them in a subsequent letter.

Seeing that the site of this venerable city is such as I have described it, a mere wilderness of stones and briars, and an utter solitude, the very picture of desolation and abandonment, the reader may be inclined to ask, how comes it that the present letter can be dated from such a spot, unless, indeed, the writer have adopted the London tax-gatherer's practice of travelling with an ink-bottle slung at his coat-button? To any such questionings, I vouchsafe an answer, the more readily as it gives me an opportunity of describing a Maremma landowner's shooting-box; in which, on a form before the fire, I am penning these lines.

Signor Giacobetti, the good-natured and courteous proprietor of Rusellæ and the neighbouring lands, who has given up his morning's shooting to accompany me in my wanderings about his ruined city, lives at Batignano, a village on the road from Siena to Grosseto. But this morning, as I was endeavouring, with very little hope of success, to find my way among the "marruca" thickets with a guide,—who, as I too late discovered, had never in his life ascended the hill,—I spied in the fields at the back of the wooded range of high ground on which the city stands, a small lone stone building, some thirty feet square. Delighted at the unexpected hope of finding some human being who might direct me, I made straight for the house; and there at a little window, about three feet by two, and the only one in the building, I saw a good-natured ruddy face, under a huge fur cap, cheerily inviting me to come in. The way to do so was by a door on the opposite side, high up in the wall, and approached by a flight of exterior steps, for the one large room of which the dwelling consisted was raised above the soil by a rude flooring some twelve or fourteen feet from the ground. The owner of the fur cap, and of all the land around, received me at the door in a costume very like that which our ideas of Robinson Crusoe have made familiar to the imagination:—and long before I reached the heights of Rusellæ, be it remarked *en passant*, I most sincerely coveted the shaggy goat's-hair suit, which enabled Signor Giacobetti to stride fearlessly through many a thorny brake that took toll of me in the shape of more than one shred of broadcloth. He kindly offered at once to be himself my guide; and taking his gun from one corner, and setting free a brace of dogs who were tied in another, he was ready for the excursion without more ado. The minute or two, however, which were thus occupied, were

quite sufficient for a complete survey of the contents and arrangement of this primitive shooting-box. An unwhewn tree-trunk in the centre supported the roof, and a multitudinous collection of miscellaneous articles hung on pegs around it. Three stretchers of goat-skin, supported on unshaped stakes, each with its goat-skin coverlet, constituted sleeping accommodation for the master and two Man-Fridays. The former, however, was expecting, he told me, some bedding from his house at Batignano. A few planks for a table, a trunk in one corner for a wardrobe, a huge fireplace, hung around with two or three earthen cooking utensils, and a form or two constituted the entire furniture.

Man wants but little here below, the moralist assures us; but I fear me it would be at least equally certain, that most city-bred mortals would not "want that little long," if sentenced to pass a winter in such a tenement.

For my own part, I confess that, after having spent a long morning in rambling with the jolly sportsman over his hills and fighting among his "marruca" thickets, I was not sorry to find myself ere nightfall in a good inn at Grosseto. T. A. T.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

IN an ancient chest, long standing in neglected corner of an obscure tower in Lambeth Palace, we understand that certain historical papers have just been found. No details as to the particular contents of the documents now unearthed have yet reached us; but we hear it said that they are valuable of their kind. They are supposed to refer chiefly—if not exclusively—to the Cromwell period. We have even heard that some of them bear the signature of the Protector. If this be true, they must be of the highest interest to historical readers—the name of the subscriber and the place of the discovery being both considered. The "find"—as our antiquarian friends express it—is said to have been effected through an accidental derangement of the lumber of a room in the archiepiscopal palace. Of course, under any rule or under any circumstances possible in these days, papers having Cromwell's signature would be preserved and printed. But the owner of a name connected with the literary fame of Milton is not, we take it, likely to treat Cromwell correspondence as ordinary historical matter. If—as is not unlikely—the documents now brought to light at Lambeth shall be found, on examination, to touch the relations of the State and the Church during the Commonwealth—or to illustrate in any way the policy of Cromwell's government towards the several religious bodies then existing—they will be of signal value. But whether these papers shall prove to be of first or only of second rate interest, we trust to hear at no distant date that they are either in the printer's hands or otherwise made accessible to the ever-increasing body of zealous students of our Commonwealth history.

The following note has reached us from Chevalier Bunsen.—

"Prussia House, January 23, 1854.

"Sir,—I have only learned this moment that you have been induced by an advertisement of Messrs. Sotheby to suppose that the library of a Foreign Minister which is advertised for sale is mine. Will you oblige me by inserting my assurance that I know nothing of that library or its sale, and that I never intended to sell my literary or any other collections. I have the honour to be, &c.,

"BUNSEN."

—We allow Chevalier Bunsen to state the fact that his literary collection is not for sale—but we are not aware that any statement to such effect has appeared in our pages.

Among the new works which we see announced as in course of preparation is a new 'Memoir of the Life, Writings and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton,' by Sir David Brewster, from the family papers of the Earl of Portsmouth. This, as we understand Sir David, is not to be a new edition of his former biography—but a new memoir founded on new materials. He says, in his prospectus,—"This work will be essentially different from the author's former 'Life of Sir Isaac Newton,' in everything that regards his biography or personal history. The account of his discoveries will be more full and accurate, and the part of the work relative to his chemical, alchemical, and theological

pursuits will be altogether new. With the assistance of the late lamented Mr. H. A. W. Fellows, the eldest son of the present Earl of Portsmouth, the author examined and made extracts from all the papers at Hurstbourne Park; but what was most important, they discovered copious materials which Mr. Conduit had collected for a Life of Newton, which had never been supposed to exist. It had been believed that the statement of facts (published in Turnor's 'History of the Soke of Grantham,' which Conduit sent to Fontenelle to enable him to write an Éloge of Newton, contained the leading facts of Newton's life; whereas it was a mere notice written before Conduit had made any inquiries of the College and School companions of Newton. After trying in vain to induce several of Newton's friends to write his life, Conduit resolved to undertake it himself, and made large MS. collections, to which the author of the present work has had access, and which contain the most complete account of Newton's early and college life.—These materials promise well: and there are many readers who will look with more than common interest for the result of Sir David Brewster's labours.

Another announcement of interest is the forthcoming publication of Calvin's unpublished letters. A few days before his death, in one of their latest conferences, Calvin, when showing to Theodore Beza the most highly valued of his possessions—the manuscripts in his library and the documents included in his extensive correspondence with the most illustrious persons of his time—requested that they should be carefully collected after his death; and that a selection from his own letters, made by his friends, should be presented to the Reformed Churches, as a crowning testimony of the anxious interest and affection of their founder. This request was never wholly carried into effect, and a large proportion of Calvin's correspondence has not been given to the world. Dr. Jules Bonnet has devoted five years to the collection of the papers now announced as in preparation for the press.—"The correspondence of Calvin," says Dr. Bonnet's prospectus, "commenced in his early youth, in the year 1523, and was concluded on his deathbed in the month of May 1564. It thus includes each phase of his eventful life, from the obscure scholar of Bourges and of Paris,—only escaping death by exile,—to the triumphant Reformer, who, having lived to see his task accomplished, would not fear to die. We know not a work of equal interest with these letters, written almost daily, in which the events of an epoch and a life of incomparable importance are reflected, where the familiar outpourings of friendship are mingled with grave and scientific disquisitions, and the high and holy breathings of a fervent faith. From a bed of suffering and unceasing toil, Calvin pursues, with an attentive eye, the progress of the Reformation, recording anxiously its victories and its reverses in every State of Europe. He exhorts our own Edward the Sixth, the youthful king of England, and Margaret of Valois, the noble sister of Francis the First; he writes to Luther and Melancthon; he prompts John Knox, and directs Coligny, Condé, and the Duchess of Ferrara. The same man, worn out by sleeplessness and pain, wrestles with incipient heresy, encourages the infant churches, fortifies martyrs, counsels the Protestant Princes with a prudence and a policy at once most able and far-sighted, engages in controversy, conducts negotiations, teaches, prays, and in his last farewell to the ministers of Geneva, leaves us a noble and affecting legacy." The historical value of such a series of letters from one of the most energetic intelligences of the age cannot be denied.

Paris papers announce the death of M. Gaudichaud, a distinguished French botanist and a Member of the Academy of Sciences.

A panorama has been opened at the Egyptian Hall, on the topic of the hour—Constantinople. The picture is not new, having already done service in Regent Street,—but the literary illustration, pleasantly delivered by Mr. Charles Kenney, is new, graphic, and humorous. It is the joint production of Mr. Shirley Brooks and Mr. Albert Smith.

A Prospectus is before us for the formation of yet another printing and publishing Society, under the title of "The Warton Club." The object, as set forth in the paper alluded to, is to secure "the publication of works connected with the old literature, history, and antiquities of the country, but more especially the former." The rules are generally the same as those of the old Percy Society—the worst managed of all possible or impossible book-societies,—and we notice, with regret, as suggesting either a continuity or revival of the presiding spirit of that unfortunate body, that the books to be published by the Warton Club "will be uniform with those of the Percy Society." The list of "works suggested for publication" does not occur to us as particularly attractive. We would except, however, 'The Journal of Nicholas Stone's Travels in Italy in the Time of Charles the First,'—'The Letters and Themes of Mary Queen of Scots,'—and 'A Collection of Hand-bills and Advertisements of Public Exhibitions printed before the close of the Seventeenth Century.' This last is a good subject enough, and one which it would be a service to illustrate.

The *Gazette* of last week contains an announcement that if intelligence be not received from the missing Arctic Expedition before the 31st of March next to the effect that the officers and crew of the ships Erebus and Terror are alive, the names of the officers and crew will be removed from the Navy List, and they will be considered as having died in Her Majesty's service. As it is highly improbable—if not indeed impossible—that any information should be received from the missing Expedition so soon as the time mentioned, we may regard the official life of Franklin's Expedition as on the eve of termination. It is, however, very likely that Belcher's Expedition may yet reveal some portion at least of the terrible mystery attaching to the fate of our unfortunate countrymen; and we shall much deplore the return of that Expedition, furnished, as it is, with every means to prosecute the search for Franklin in the north-west waters of Wellington Channel, unless sufficient reasons shall be given to establish that the water seen by Sir E. Belcher is not navigable. We understand that a ship will be despatched in the spring to communicate with Sir E. Belcher, who will be instructed to return home in the autumn. But we cannot suppose that such instructions will apply to Capt. Kellett, who is at Melville Island, and who should remain there to relieve Capt. Collinson,—for there is every reason to suppose that the latter has endeavoured to reach Melville Island, and has probably followed the track of his predecessor, Capt. McClure.

One of the many beneficent Societies of London, established in aid of sickness is making the experiment which we have so often urged on the Society whose proceedings fall within our literary cognizance,—namely, of collecting its funds without the cumbersome and wasteful machinery of a dinner. Satisfied, as we are, that a public dinner for such a purpose is at variance with the spirit of the time,—that however convenient it be to those who are vacant, or who love self-illustration, or who only thrive by coterie influences,—it is neither a promoter of real sociability nor of real charity,—we are glad to see the attempt at its abolition thus avowedly and honestly made. Let us add, that it would have been to the credit of the men of letters and intelligence (who should be also men of progress) had the experiment been made in their confraternity.

At a joint meeting of the members of the College of Physicians and of the Society of Arts, held in the rooms of the latter body, on the afternoon of Friday, the 20th inst., the Swiney Prize of 100l., contained in a silver goblet of the same value, was adjudged to the work intitled, 'The Commercial Law of the World,' by Mr. Leone Levi.

Miss Bremer has some more last words with Mrs. Howitt and the readers of her 'Homes of the New World.' Here is the substance of the Swedish Lady's last note, so far as it really touches the matters in dispute.—

"Left alone and very isolated, through the death of many of my nearest and dearest ones, and having, during the period of an important work, not, as formerly, near me a

friend in  
mirror, so  
that work  
kind and  
She and I  
saw the first  
some of c  
de, which  
all relate  
matters of  
strict disc  
were sug  
loo: thro  
line: 'an  
derstood  
omissions  
translation  
lately disc  
not in the  
sperate in  
but on cir  
lamps, or I  
mix them  
coming rig  
diments t  
he found  
work was  
about suc  
before the  
and mys  
were in o  
perfectly  
making a  
and there  
reflect on  
their frie  
'to the n  
'mater' m  
misunder  
that and  
names (a  
as well a  
printer)  
scattered  
of import  
and acco  
there sho  
more. S  
selves to  
Mrs. Ho  
great pa  
her trans  
printed  
was pub  
has app  
of any  
myself h  
chat an  
kind of  
not hav  
mind to  
It is to  
already  
translat  
parts m  
most so  
work, an  
made h  
strange  
of an o  
with tru  
of her s  
away a  
of my f  
translat  
so unfav  
Howitt  
return,  
harmon  
certa  
Mary H  
master.  
—This  
last we  
the fac  
doubt  
not un  
A C  
our rec  
Libran  
Lond  
once  
premi  
Libran  
and r  
parish  
given  
in pr  
may th  
first  
metro  
and a  
joyme  
and l  
insti  
appea  
suppo



friend in whose pure and noble soul I could, as in a clear mirror, see my faults and errors, I asked the translator of that work, Mrs. Mary Howitt, to be to me as that friend—a kind and severe critic at once; and so she became to me. She and an American, a most excellent man and friend, who saw the first part of the work, suggested several omissions, some of criticisms, some of too much or repeated eulogiums, &c., which remarks were willingly accepted by me, as they all related to particular persons or cases, not to public matters or opinions, in which I had required and urged a strict fidelity to my manuscript. Several more omissions were suggested by myself, and I added those,—"As I look through my pages for the press I strike out many a line; and I was sure to be, in these matters, perfectly un-derstood and supported by Mrs. Howitt. Several of the omissions agreed upon were carried out in the English translation, as in the Swedish original,—some not, as I have lately discovered. But, as I well know, that this neglect lay not in the intention of my translator, as kind as she is considerate in such matters, I have not charged it upon her, but on circumstances, which sometimes, as little mischievous lips, or like the black elves in our Scandinavian mythology, mix themselves in human affairs just to keep them from doing right; but, without looking for mythological impediments to explain the matter, sufficient explanation may be found in the unfavourable circumstances under which the work was done, and also in the difficulty of communicating about such matters by letters which had ten days to travel before they could reach their readers. Had Mrs. Howitt and myself been so near one another in time and space as we were in our mind and heart, our work would have agreed as perfectly as our will. Nor should I ever have thought of making any remark in public on the errors committed here and there in the book, if some of them had not happened to reflect on, and thereby to give pain to, very dear friends and their friends. This I would not and should not endure. As to the remark quoted in Mrs. Howitt's letter about the 'water' and its translation, 'meat,' my remark has been misunderstood. It relates to a very different word. I named that and the mistakes in the spelling of foreign words and names (some of which may be the fault of my transcriber, as well as mine in not correcting them, some that of the printer) only to characterize a certain class of mistakes scattered here and there through the work, but in no way of importance. And, indeed, in a work of such an extent, and accomplished in a great hurry, it is less the wonder that there should be some mistakes than that there are not many more. Some errors, as a matter of course, will attach themselves to every translation, as well as (alas!) to every book. Mrs. Howitt thinks that the printed Swedish work is, in great part, a different one from that from which she made her translation. It is certainly not. The first volume was printed in Sweden before the time that the English edition was published; and, though the second volume in Sweden has appeared some weeks later, I have made no omissions of any importance, except those that Mrs. Howitt and myself had agreed upon. A few shortenings of endearing diction and a few slight additions I have made of no kind of importance. To have done otherwise would not have been fair, and it could not enter into my mind to do it. The third volume will be as little altered. It is to me a gratification here to repeat what I have already said, both in private and public, about Mrs. Howitt's translation,—it is good and faithful in general, and in many parts most excellent, less so in the first part of the work, most so in the last. As Mrs. Howitt has advanced in the work, and become identified to its mind, native genius has made her overcome all difficulties of language and matters strange to her, and she writes with the ease and inspiration of an original author. Many of her passages have I read with true delight and admiration at the beauty and power of her style. May this full and heartfelt appreciation take away any sting that my remarks may have left in the mind of my friend and translator! May she be my friend and translator still for works possibly to come! Circumstances so unfavourable as those under which both myself and Mrs. Howitt have worked in this last work will hardly ever return, and nothing then will be in the way of our perfect harmony. If I again shall seek a translator in England, I can certainly seek and wish for no other, no better, than Mary Howitt. This is the last word that I shall say in this matter."

—This is kindly and characteristically said,—as last words should be. Our readers have now all the facts of the case before them,—and we do not doubt that most of them will come to a conclusion not unlike that of the amiable Swedish authoress.

A Correspondent, who has formerly addressed our readers on the subject of that Marylebone Free Library which promised to be an example to all London, writes again:—"I would trouble you once more to remark, that I do not think the 'premises' intended for the Marylebone Free Library, in the New Road, represent the wealth and respectability of that large and influential parish, nor do I think that the subscription as given in the last report (about 1,000*l.*) is at all in proportion to its size and influence. I must say that I am very greatly disappointed in this first attempt to introduce free libraries into the metropolis as the means of enticing the mechanics and artisans to a more healthy and profitable enjoyment of their leisure time than public-houses and low places of amusement afford; but if these institutions are not better supported than this appears to be, after the great fuss and flourish of support that was promised, we cannot expect that

the habits and morals of the working classes of the metropolis can be much improved."

**COLLOSSEUM, Regent's Park.**—Admission, 1*s*.—The original PANORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY is exhibited daily from half-past Ten till half-past Four. The extraordinary PANORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT, every Evening, Saturday excepted, from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till half-past Four, and during the evening several favourite songs by Miss Schiess. **CYCLOPAMA, Albany Street.**—LISBON AND EARTH-QUAKE.—This celebrated and unique Moving Panorama, representing the destruction of Lisbon by Earthquake in 1755, is exhibited daily, at Three; Evening, Saturday excepted, at Eight o'clock.—Admission, 1*s*; Children and Schools, half-price.

**ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street.**—ARCTIC DISCOVERIES.—An illustrated Lecture on the NORTH-WEST PASSAGE (the Pictorial Authorities principally contributed by Captain Ingfield, R.N.) will precede the Pictures of CONSTANTINOPLE and ST. PETERSBURGH, and (for the last month) THE DIAMANT OF THE OCEAN MAIL to INDIA and AUSTRALIA. Daily at 2 and 5 o'clock.—Admission, 1*s*; Stalls, 2*s*; Reserved Seats, 3*s*; Children, Half-price.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, including the BERNSE OBERLAND and the SIMPLON, every Evening at Eight o'clock (except Saturday), and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings at Two—Stalls, 3*s*, (which can be taken at the Box-Office every day, from Eleven to Four); Area, 2*s*; Gallery, 1*s*. **EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.****

**JAPANESE EXHIBITION.**—The first direct importation from Japan WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT for exhibition at the Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, 5, Pall Mall East, for a limited period, as the Society will shortly require their Gallery.—Admission, 3*s*.

**EGYPTIAN HALL.—CONSTANTINOPLE IS NOW OPEN** Every Day at half-past 2 o'clock, and Every Evening at 8. The Lecture is delivered by Mr. CHARLES KEENE, and has been written by Mr. Albert Smith and Mr. Shirley Brooks.—Admission, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Two Shillings.

**WINTER EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHY.**—An entirely New Collection of Photographic Pictures, including Mr. Robertson's Views of Constantinople, M. Martens's magnificent scenery among the Glaciers of Switzerland, and Mr. Dela Motte's Progress of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, IS NOW OPEN.—Admission, 6*d*.—Photographic Institution, 108, New Bond Street.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.**—THE EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND DAGUERRETYPE IS NOW OPEN, at the Gallery of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, in the Morning, from 10 A.M. to half-past 4 P.M.; and in the Evening, from 7 to 10.—Admission, One Shilling; Catalogues, Sixpence.

**TICKALUCKTOO, HARKBAH, and HARKALUCKJOE, three ESQUIMAUX, from Kamuksoke, Cumberland Straits, the first Native of the Polar Regions ever seen in London, will be exhibited at the LOWTHER ARCADE EXHIBITION ROOMS, Adelaide-street, West Strand, on MONDAY, January 30, and during the week, in their Native Costume, with their Huts, Canoes, and other accessories of Arctic Life. The Illustrative Lecture by Mr. LEICESTER BUCKINGHAM. Afternoons at 2, Evenings at 7.—Admission, 1*s*; Children, 6*d*.**

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—PATRON:—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.—FIRST EXHIBITION OF SPECIMENS OF COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES, giving all the accuracy and truth of nature, in addition to the MAGNIFICENT PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES, prepared expressly for this Institution by Monsieur Ferris of Paris, exhibited on a surface of about 1,000 square feet, with an ENTIRELY NEW SERIES OF DISSOLVING VIEWS, daily at a Quarter-past Four, and in the Evenings at a Quarter-past Nine.—LECTURE by Dr. BACHHOFFNER on HARKBAH'S NEW METHOD OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—LECTURE by J. H. PEPPER, Esq. on SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION, with Brilliant Experiments.—Open Mornings and Evenings.—Admission, 1*s*; Schools, and Children under ten years of age, Halfpence.

Annual Subscribers to the Institution are eligible to be elected Members of the Reading and Chess-Rooms, on paying an additional Guinea per Annum.

## SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

**ROYAL.**—Jan. 19.—Prof. Wheatstone, V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read 'On the Geometrical Representation of the Expansive Action of Heat, and the Theory of Thermodynamic Engines,' by W. J. M. Rankine, Esq.

**Jan. 26.**—The Rev. Baden Powell, V.P., in the chair.—A paper, illustrated by experiments, was read, 'On the Vibrations and Tones produced by the Contact of Bodies having different Temperatures,' by John Tyndall, Esq.

**GEOGRAPHICAL.**—Jan. 23.—The Earl of Ellesmere, President, in the chair.—Commander E. J. Bedford, R.N., Mr. D. R. Blaine, Mr. J. Calvert, Mr. S. S. Dickinson, Mr. W. Laurie, Capt. R. Methuen, Mr. Ouchterlony, Mr. Granville, R. H. Somerset, and Mr. Thorp were elected Fellows.—The General Index to the last ten volumes of the Journal, and the twenty-third volume of the Society's Transactions were announced as published. The papers read were:—'Further Accounts from the Mission to Lake Chad, from the Sappers and Miners.' From about 100 volunteers of the corps of Sappers, Corporal Church and Private Swenny were selected to serve in the expedition sent under Dr. Vogel to join Dr. Barth. At the commencement of the expedition Swenny became dangerously ill, and was obliged to retire. His place was filled by Private Maguire. Owing to the indisposition

of Dr. Vogel, the organization and starting of the caravan were effected by Corporal Church. During the journey, the thermometer rose to 150°. On one occasion the party was 86 hours in the saddle out of 80; and the surface of the country for more than 50 miles was of the most difficult character. At Sokna the natives manifested the greatest kindness. Private Maguire pushed across from Tripoli to Murzuk, without any European companion, in 34 days only. Both the men were in excellent health and spirits.

Dr. Shaw, the Secretary, then read a paper describing the steps which had been taken with reference to the proposed Exploration of Northern Australia.—This Expedition was originally projected by the Society; but since, on account of its growing importance, the Government has determined to assume the whole responsibility. The command is to be offered to Capt. Stokes, R.N. Capt. Sturt and Mr. Eyre had sent in estimates and memoranda on the expedition. Capt. Sturt says that "the first step towards maturing an expedition such as that now contemplated, to explore the northern portions of Australia, is to determine the place at which it should be organized, because upon that question the description and fitness of the animals to be employed entirely depend. Now, as regards this point, Singapore, Timor, and other contiguous places, from which camels, ponies, &c. could be procured, are no doubt nearer the immediate region of research than any of the settlements on the continent of Australia itself; so far, therefore, as the risk of transport is concerned, it would, perhaps, be less bringing them from the first-mentioned places than from the last. But Timor ponies, the only animals of the horse kind, I believe, to be procured on that island, are worse than useless; and I fear camels would prove very troublesome with horses, if, at least, I may judge from the universal terror the presence of one of those animals spread among the horses in South Australia, and the failure of all attempts on the part of its owner to reconcile them to it. Under the most favourable circumstances, it would take an indefinite time to make them so accustomed to each other as to render it safe to lead them forth in a service in which the most docile animals should alone be employed. Under any circumstances, I should recommend that the men to be employed on the expedition should be engaged at Moreton Bay, as I do not think that men qualified for an Australian expedition could be found except in Australia itself. From Moreton Bay it would not take ten days to land them on any part of the north coast. Strength of the party:—1 commander, 1 assistant, 1 surgeon, 1 collector and preserver, 1 store-keeper, 1 overseer of stock, 1 shepherd (a native), 9 men; total 16. I think a party of the above strength is sufficient for all useful purposes, as it could be safely divided if circumstances should render it necessary. I am not myself an advocate for large parties. It may be thought that they are safer, but I doubt that safety consists in numbers; it is on discipline and on caution that the explorer should mainly rely. He who cannot work his way amongst the Australian natives with a small party, will not do so with a large one. It is on the coolness and conduct of the chief that everything depends. The fact is, that to keep up a friendly intercourse with the natives, the leader of the expedition must submit to great personal risks. He must exercise the greatest forbearance, and take care not to mistake natural alarm for hostility. He will find his men ready enough to fly to their arms, for their fears are easily raised, but the leader should be the first to set the example of steadiness, and should on no account allow a shot to be fired, excepting on his express command; for let a collision once take place between a party and the natives, no matter how strong the former may be, and the utility of the expedition is at once destroyed. I would remark that it is requisite that the leader of an expedition such as the present, if he has not had previous experience, should be put in a position to acquire a knowledge of the many duties he will have to attend to. At Moreton Bay all the elements of an expedition are to be found; and he could there organize his party and exercise both his men and animals, so as to be ready to



commence his journey in whatever part of the coast he might be landed." Capt. Sturt, it was announced, had volunteered his services in the proposed exploration.

**GEOLOGICAL.**—Jan. 18.—Prof. E. Forbes, President, in the chair.—Messrs. A. W. Morant and J. B. Denton were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read:—'On Pipes and Furrows in Calcareous and Non-Calcareous Strata,' by J. Trimmer, Esq. The author described the vertical, irregular, funnel-shaped, or cylindrical cavities in certain strata, known as pipes and sand-galls, noticing the various forms they assume, the different strata besides the chalk in which they are found, the various deposits of the tertiary epoch with which they are filled, and the furrows with which their mouths are connected. A brief summary was then given of the evidence on which the author relies for proof of the formation of these remarkable cavities on the surface of strata by the mechanical action of water before the matter which fills them was deposited. The nearest existing analogies to which the author referred, are the effects of vortice currents of the water in breakers and on the shore, and the similar action of torrential rivers. The distribution of these pipes and furrows over large extents of country was explained by reference to the continued advance or retreat of the coast-line, with its wave and breaker action, throughout the tertiary era. The author also admits, to a certain extent, the solvent power of carbonic acid held in solution in water, percolating the strata along these cavities, as an agent in widening and deepening the pipes. The irregular stratification over the mouths of these cavities, the author considers to be an original condition of deposit upon an irregular surface, although subsidence of the matter with which the pipes are filled, may frequently have taken place, in various degrees, from many causes. 'On the Origin of the Sand and Gravel Pipes in the Chalk of the London Tertiary District,' by J. Prestwich, Jun., Esq.—After referring to the observations and researches of earlier writers on these peculiar cavities, the author proceeded to point out that the pipes occur wherever a stratum permeable to water overlies the chalk or other calcareous rock to any considerable extent: and, where the chalk and the superincumbent tertiaries formed an extensive tract of horizontal dry land, previously to the disturbances that broke up these rocks, and gave them their present varying inclinations, the atmospheric waters, more or less charged with carbonic acid, percolating freely through the superficial sandy beds, rested on the chalk until, by numerous furrows and pipes, it gradually dissolved passages to the lower level at which water would stand in the water-bearing beds of chalk, at some distance beneath the surface. The superincumbent sands or gravels, as the case may be, gradually subsided, more or less conformably, into the deepening cavity caused by the loss of the chalk in the funnel or pipe below. When the chalk and overlying tertiary beds were locally upheaved, shattered, and partially denuded, the newly made valley-courses gave exit in springs along their sides both to the water of the lower water-level and the water of the superficial sands and gravels: the sand-pipes becoming almost all deserted as water-channels, except in such local instances, perhaps, as are now seen where the existing "swallow-holes" in the gravel and sands above the chalk continue an analogous action.

**ASIATIC.**—Jan. 21.—Prof. H. H. Wilson, in the chair.—J. T. Mackenzie, Esq. was elected into the Society.—Dr. E. G. Latham addressed the meeting on the 'Early Occupation of certain Parts of Europe by Branches of the Turk Family.'—The parts of Europe and Asia which the present communication is intended to illustrate are the Russian governments of Taurida, Cherson, Ekaterinoslaw, and Bessarabia; also the Danubian Principalities, and Transylvania—ancient Scythia, with a part of ancient Dacia. The populations under notice are the Comanians, the Petschengues, the Khazars, the Avars, the Huns, the Skoloti (or Scythæ) of Herodotus. That the first four of these belonged

to the Turk stock is admitted generally. That the Huns did so, is partially admitted. That the Skoloti (or Scythæ) did so is partially admitted also. At present the Turk affinities of these two populations are a postulate. It is not here that the main point of our investigation lies. Nor yet does it lie in the fact of the preceding populations, one or more, having existed, more or less extensively, in the parts under notice from the fourth century B.C. to the eighteenth century A.D.; when the last of the Comanians of Hungary, who spoke the Comanian language, died. That this Comanian was the Turk of Independent Tartary has been shown by Klaproth, who examined a vocabulary thereof, — a vocabulary interesting as a piece of literature from having belonged to Petrarch. The real gist of what was to follow consisted in the assertion of the consecutive character of the history of these populations, and the stationary character of their occupancy: to which must be added, the criticism of the current opinions concerning them. These account for the phenomena of the parts in question as if they were the result of migrations, of a series of migrations, of a Comanian migration, and a Hun migration, &c. Now, the present inquirer commits himself to the opinion that not one of these migrations rests on historical evidence. They were inferences only. That the Skoloti were indigenous to Europe is not believed: it is only asserted that their invasion lies beyond the historical period. The rest are all inferences. Cognate populations within a certain area appeared to different historians at different times, under different names. The presumed change was a change of population, implying a fresh migration. The real change was a change of name. With the Avars, the really historical facts took place in countries west of the Volga. Their origin in the remote parts of Asia is an inference, — a surmise. In respect to the Huns, the evidence of the only author, Ammianus Marcellinus, who was cotemporary with their first appearance in history, as a formidable population, is eminently capable of analysis. The historical fact is the ejection of certain Goths from the parts about the Danube. The Asiatic origin is an inference. Seventy years later, the Huns of Attila appear between the Thies and the Danube, and Priscus visits them. This is history. That these were the Huns of the Danube, advancing westwards, is an inference or surmise. There is no evidence on the point. The migrations, then, are hypothetical, — matters of inference rather than testimony; and the view that adopts them must be criticized as an hypothesis only. Further details on this point would carry us too far; hence, the results only of a careful investigation are given. These are as follows:—1st. No one of the earlier populations of the list above given can be shown to have entered the ancient Scythia Europæa since the beginning of history. 2nd. No one of the later can be shown to have been eliminated therefrom. All that can be shown, is a change of name. All that need be assumed are, ordinary internal movements. Hence there was no succession of fresh migrations from Asia, but simply details of the history of Scythia Europæa. Is there any further confirmation of this—anything positive? Migrations may have existed though the evidence of them be wanting. The opposite hypothesis must have some facts in its favour, — a few, if not many. Now, 1. The name Hun, in the form Chuni, is found in Ptolemy and in Europe. So that the Huns were a part of European Scythia in the second century. 2. Priscus mentions the Royal Scythians of the time of Attila, without distinguishing them from the Huns properly so called. 3. Skoloti and Scythæ were collective names, — so was Hun. One of the details of the former were the Catiari, — of the latter the Cuturguri. 4. One of the details of the Scythæ, or Skoloti, were Agathyrsi. In the same locality, i.e., in Transylvania, Priscus found the Acatziri Hunni. This identification is Zeuss's. Now these were in Ancient Dacia, and, as Dacians, they may have fought against Trajan. To have supplied a chief they had no better claim than any other tribe — and no worse. Such a chief would be more or less Turk, i.e. if he were an Agathyrsian or Acatzirian. Such a chief probably existed; at any rate,

the name of Decebalus is Turk, and the first proper Turk king of history is Disabulus (Δισάβουλος). No family has so good a claim to Decebalos, the Dacian, as the Turks, and of the Turk populations the Agathyrsi (Acatziri, Khazars) have the best. Now let us look at the Huns of Attila; of whom it must be remembered that nothing is absolutely historical except so far as it can be found in Priscus. The usual authority, Jornandes, in his best parts, rest only on Cassiodorus — a Gothic historian who had the hate of his nation against the Huns, and one who lived half a century after the death of Attila. The Attila of Priscus is a very different character from the Attila of the later historians. He is no Scourge of God, no murderer of his brother, no king of an unlimited domain. He has not even reduced the neighbouring Acatziri. He cannot be connected with the Huns who conquered the Goths of the Dnieper, i.e., he has no signs of being a conqueror who has come from the East. He may have been *in situ*, so to say, in a part of the original domain of a long line of ancestors. We find him in a certain locality, and we should take him as we find him. To bring him *ab extra* is an inference, an hypothesis. Great stress is laid on this. As far as evidence goes, the ancestors of Attila may have been in the fourth century, B.C. where Attila was in the fifth century, A.D. Where was this? Not in the part which a conqueror from Asia, who had the pick of all Wallachia and Moldavia, would choose. It was rather in the parts whereto the remnants of a reduced population would retreat. It was in the low lands between the Thies and Danube. More than this, it was in the parts between Pannonia and Dacia; just the parts that belonged to neither province, the parts that never were Roman. It is submitted, then, that certain populations of the Scythæ, or Skoloti, lay far enough west to have lain within the limits of Ancient Dacia, and that they were important enough to have supplied a chief in the wars against Trajan; that such independence as was preserved between the Danube and the *Lineæ Romanæ* was Scythian; that in the ejection of the Goths from the Dnieper, the Goths (and not the Huns) were the intrusive population; that the acts of Attila were those of a restorer rather than a destroyer. He was the analogue of Pelagius in Spain rather of Zenghiz Khan or Tamerlane. History tells us little. Two-thirds of what passes as such is inference. Without saying that this inference will give us exactly such a phenomenon as the re-construction of the empire of a Decebalus by an Attila (a patriot king instead of a barbarian conqueror), it gives us something far more like this than the opposite extreme — which is the exaggerated picture of a great and gratuitous blood-shedder, with the scourge of God in his hands and a whole vassalage of kings at his feet.

**INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.**—Jan. 23.—Mr. Mocatta, V.P., in the chair.—The adjourned discussion on Mr. Bunnell's paper, 'On the French Method of constructing Iron Floors,' was resumed.—Mr. Barrett explained the English system patented as Messrs. Fox & Barrett's, and an animated conversation on the merits of the various systems took place. The discussion being further adjourned until the 6th of February, we propose to give a brief summary of the whole question when the discussion is concluded.

**STATISTICAL.**—Jan. 16.—The Rev. Wyatt Edgell, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. J. R. Bedford, Richard Hodgson, John Locke and Thomas Walker were elected Fellows.—'On the Stature, Weight, Size of Chest, and Physical Strength of the New Zealand Race of Men,' by Dr. Thomson.—This paper was too statistical to interest the general reader, but the following conclusions drawn from the data given deserve a record:—1. That the average stature of the New Zealand race of men is 5 ft. 6½ in. 2. That they are taller than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgians, and heavier than the natives of Belgium, or the temperate countries of Europe, but not so tall as the English. 3. That their average weight, deducting clothes, is 140 lb., or ten stone. 4. That they are about equal in weight to the natives of Great Britain, and heavier than those

of Belgium. 5. That the indolent life a New Zealander leads tends to increase his bodily weight. 6. That the circumference of his chest is about thirty-five inches, or a little under that of the British soldier. 7. That the New Zealanders are inferior in physical strength to the natives of Great Britain, but superior to the Belgians. 8. That their inferiority in this respect to the English soldier is probably in some measure attributable to the difference in their diet.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—Jan. 24.—J. Simpson, Esq., President, in the chair.—‘Description of an improved Inclined Plane, for conveying Boats to and from different Levels of a Canal,’ by Mr. J. Leslie.—After alluding to the successful inclined plane, established by the author at Blackhill, near Glasgow, on the Monkland Canal, and describing the difficulties to be overcome, and the points essential for the good working of such lifts, the paper proceeded to propound, as the simplest modification, in cases where there was a scarcity of water, and where vessels would bear being taken out of the water, the having two uniform inclined planes, descending each way, from a culminating point, or summit, placed at a suitable elevation, above the water in the upper reach.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MOS.** Institute of Actuaries, 7.—Discussion ‘On Decimal Colours.’
- TUES.** Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—‘On Macadamized Roads for the Streets of Towns,’ by Mr. Smith.  
—Royal Institution, 8.—‘On Heat,’ by Prof. Tyndall.
- WED.** Society of Arts, 8.—Discussion ‘On Laws relating to Property in Designs and Inventions; and the Effect of such Laws on the Arts and Manufactures,’ by Mr. Webster.  
—Geological, 8.—‘On the Geology of the Gold-bearing District of Merionethshire, North Wales,’ by Prof. Ramsay.  
—‘On the Physical Geology of the Himalayas,’ by Capt. Stedley.
- THURS.** Zoological, 8.  
—Royal Academy, 8.—‘On Architecture,’ by Prof. Cookerell.  
—Antiquaries, 8.  
—Royal, 8.  
—Royal Institution, 3.—‘On Animal Physiology,’ by Prof. Jones.
- FRI.** Archaeological Institute, 4.  
—Botanical, 8.  
—Royal Institution, 8.—‘On the Transmission of Electricity by Flame and Gases,’ by Mr. Grove.
- SAT.** Royal Institution, 8.—‘On the Chemistry of the Non-Metallic Elements,’ by Prof. Miller.  
—Astratic, 2.

#### FINE ARTS

##### THE GREEK COURT AT SYDENHAM PALACE.

##### Painting the Parthenon.

THE use of colour in sculpture has become a vexed question only because the real character of the issue to be tried has been overlooked. The distinctive attributes of colour, in its connexion with and dependence on the art of delineation, have been allowed to clash; and the chromatic art being once dragged from its humble but charming sphere of ornamentation, it has been permitted to arrogate a loftier association with Design than its character warrants. From being formerly denied any association with the chaster graces of Sculpture, it has now assumed an injurious co-partnership. The consequence has been mutual injury; for true sculpture cannot avail itself of true colour; and all else is futile, except as applied within the legitimate sphere of ornamentation, and according to the distinctive precepts which artistically regulate its application.

Mural decoration, the chief province of Polychromatism, is necessarily reduced to subjection by the laws of linear art and chromatic effect. It is imitation, although under the guidance of fancy. But, in its relation to architectural sculpture, it assumes another character, though not a character so decided as that implied by the relationship of the setting to the jewel. It becomes a serious question how far it is to be allowed to peril the substantial character and appeal of architectural forms in the desire to give them elegance and variety.

There being no analogy to sculpture in nature, the rules by which it is created become an Art-convention; and no laws of Art can ever sanction such an absurdity as the reduction of a superior process to the caprice of an inferior.

We are not sorry that an attempt has been made to paint the Parthenon. The absurdity of using colour in sculpture is thus made evident to every sense. The failure is complete and decisive. We do not, however, believe that an experiment of the kind was needed to convince the artist: an eye educated

to perceive the nobleness of form could not require so hard a test: but it was well that the outer public should be enabled to judge for themselves of the effect produced by colour on the forms and figures of the glorious procession of the Athenian sculptor. The nature of that judgment we cannot doubt; and perhaps it may be as well for us to assist the popular apprehension by a few notes on the necessary laws which govern the activity of the Statuary's and the Limner's art.

Each language of man has its peculiar character, not only in modes of expression, but in the stamp of the conveyed Thought. By the instinct of affinities the organ of speech moulds its analogous enunciations from its radical hints into complete discourse—painting to the ear the distinctive character of the human soul, vocalized into expressional existence, and varied by psychological and impressional differences. From the same basis of elementary harmonies, the robust forms of simple architecture spring into sturdy Tuscan,—the chaste members of the Doric compose into grave and massive unity,—the elegant volute and diminished diameter spring into the dainty Ionic,—whilst the leafy luxuriance of the Corinthian completes the cycle of classic architectural organization:—each order representing a force of Nature and a form of Thought. This unity of natural outgrowth may not be impaired by mixture. True taste will no more desire to break the severity and solidity of the Tuscan and Doric by Ionic and Corinthian floriture, than it would dream of casting the cold abstraction of Sculpture into Painting, or of mingling the rich fullness of Painting with the stern and Doric beauty of Sculpture. The unity of each Art-language is as certain as that of Music. Without this unity, it would lose the charm of that relation of congenial parts which constitutes the magic of every perfect appeal of Art to the senses and the soul of man.

The abstract, then, is the secret of the monotonous entity of Sculpture. Form and its incidental effect are the stamina of its being, and its pale surface the external charm of its ideality. Character in its refined hands never degenerates into Caricature, and even familiar details must be generalized by the artist into grandeur.

The absorption of the single-toned artist in the purity of his wrought conception,—the forbearance of his genius in resisting the minor fascinations which invite him to degrade the marble by a too familiar touch,—the removal of a conflicting background,—the scrupulous consideration of the little more or less of shade,—the temptations to fullness or tenuity, according to a bias, but against a higher canon,—the abstraction of the unpupiled eye,—the generalized and massed hair,—the undistinguished drapery,—the individual and accidental merged into the beautiful generalization of the species,—the jealous guardianship of the chaste design and solemn effect,—are all pleas in favour of the honourable isolation in which this noble art must ever find itself. It speaks of a purity which no contact may assail,—of an unity which cannot be perilled,—and of an impression which is unique in its chastity of character and influence. When we gaze on the marble form, and are reminded by it of Nature, it is by the power of abstraction that we feel there is a natural, a human or an ideal presence in the outlines and the renderings—a soul, so to speak, in the marble. As we gaze on the marble lines, we do not feel the want of those literal similitudes which can never be supplied.

Now, to merit this isolation, this respectful sequestration from familiar associations, it is sufficient that it be true Sculptural Art. Degrade it from its purity, and the plastic effort becomes merely the accessory of other and more meretricious arts—it falls into the congregation of illusory means to stimulate the sense.

Can any one with eyes imagine that the noble works of Phidias were meant as mere accessories of colour or jewelry? Not to speak of the glorious illustrations of the Pediment, look at the delicate yet vigorous procession of the Frieze. We there behold basso-relievo in its full triumph from the utmost projection consistent with its character, to the most masterly implication of rotund form in the faintest tracery on the ground. How delicious

is the plastic perspective by which substance recedes on substance, and the fainting play of light still preserves the character of solidity and roundness! He must indeed be insensible to beauty who would desire to ruin such a work of genius by making it the accessory of another art in its lowest form of application.

We have stated the principal reason why Polychromatism is not applicable to the higher forms of Sculpture. They are abstract, and must, therefore remain isolated. It must likewise be considered that Painting is also degraded by the union. The painter, in the choice of his light and shade and chiar-oscuro, is guided either by his subject or by the subjective influences of taste, sentiment, and system. It depends not, therefore, on the situation of his work, containing within itself the secret of its appeal. Apply the canon to Sculpture, and we shall find the light and shade incidental to the sculptured poem contravening, in most points, the delicate decisions of the painter. His elaborate half-tints are here supplied by another art; and no high-light may sparkle from his pencil to give roundness and vivacity to that which has them already by its own laws. His depths would only make that darker which was dark in its own right, and all the reliefs to be obtained are those only incidental to plastic contours. All that is left, then, to the tasteless limner is by crude washes to hasten the degradation of Sculpture and Painting. Again, let it be remarked that the sculptor has left his ground unobtrusive. He feels his interest. He has no desire to let anything compete with his forms and their effect. But the limner would set at naught this forbearance of power. He would bring an intense blue sky to disturb the majestic repose of his pale abstraction. That which one man has so admirably let in, another would cut out by making that vivid which he had left calm. The sculptor had a congenial background which satisfied the perception. The limner would have a strange heaven interloping, with its odd suggestions of climatic varieties. He is driven to clothe the unhappy forms, no longer enjoying the isolation which harmonized with their natures, with a warmer tint of skin. The very horses are changed from their milky whiteness into russet and iron-grey carriage horses. Possibly a desire may arise for real manes and tails and amber hoofs. He who has plunged into the worship of the Real may have to learn how much of untruth lies in a narrow mode of seeking for the True. Art declines from sculpture to wax-work by insensible degrees—from the first tampering with pure form and the introduction of alien appliances, through the cravings of Imitation, until its final extinction as Art in the draperies of a clothes-peg. Let the polychromatic zeal, therefore, distrustful of mere erudition that would lead it into unsafe paths, adhere to its own peculiar laws,—let it cling to Ornament for support, and it will discover an ample field for the exercise of its ingenuity in the harmonious distribution of its means as adjunctive to the lesser forms of Architecture. Let it not attempt to scale even the height of a Gothic tomb, where jewels and metals and mosaic repel all sense of flimsiness, and leave no room for the scourgings of the palette. It is only endurable when it ceases to be a pretence.

It is time when pretended authorities are brought forward to sanction any innovation, to rely on the only authority in such matters—Taste. A partial allusion to the employment of Polychromatism in specific cases, does not warrant its wholesale application wherever recklessness may indicate.

It is easy to understand an author of ‘The Sublime and Beautiful’ being forced, by the tyranny of custom, to wear powder in his hair and a pig-tail on his back, or a poetess of ‘Sensibility’ sighing in the centre of a hoop. We may pity the martyrs of rouge and patches; but because Newton was an astronomer, and Wren an architect, mankind are not bound to adopt their speculations on matters not within their province. Neither would the true artist be bound even by the Greeks in their Sculpturesque period, if it could be shown that they had been



heretical in their Art-canon, and had consented to stain their glorious marbles.

#### MAROCCHETTI'S CŒUR-DE-LION.

A bronzed plaster-model of Marocchetti's well-known statue has this week been erected on a brick pedestal in New Palace Yard, opposite the entrance to Westminster Hall, and not far from the clock tower of the New House of Commons.

By a very judicious forethought, the public voice is to be taken ere the Lion Heart and his fragile charger are perpetuated in more enduring bronze. There can be but one opinion, we think, either as to the grandeur of the sculptor's thought, or the success of its embodiment. If Richard has not much to do in such a place—frowning grimly at the lawyers—he is at least as appropriately placed in that scene and centre of many memories as he who at Charing Cross bears his head as jauntily as if he had never lost it,—or as George exulting in his pig-tail in Pall Mall.

"Lor' bless yer, sir!" said an old sailor of Nelson's, whom we met hobbling round the scaffolding, "I do love them old ancient things. How he looks, right forward, (striking out his arm as if pointing to him) just like my old master at Trafalgar." And so he does, right forward at the turbaned host as they come on to the clash of cymbals and the war-cry "Allah Acbar."

There is a slight error in the Baron's composition which might have been easily obviated; on the Hall side, the upraised sword seems sprouting from the helmet, and requires a slight sloping of the right arm that holds it, to account for its appearance. Not to be hypercritical—the horse, too, would have been perhaps better if it were of the more massive Flemish breed, which were reared expressly at a later period to bear the tremendous weight of a knight in armour. A little more bone and muscle, without coarseness, would have been better than the thin flank, arched neck, taper leg and pointed ear.

The face of Richard is, of course, idealized. Montfaucon gives us, in his effigy, a bullet head—round like that of Pericles,—a wide, square under-jaw, a short chin, and a crisp, curling beard. The head in the Baron's statue, however, is the perfect type of the Christian warrior, and realizes the ideal of Tasso's hero;—it has all the pious ardour of chivalry blended with regal majesty.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—We have seen a design for a window by Mr. Millais, which was exhibited by Mr. Ruskin in one of his Edinburgh lectures, as an instance of the union of two sciences in the same mind. Angels embracing like those of Maclise in his frontispiece to Dickens's "Chimes," and angels holding out a ring, we suppose typify divine love and eternity. The thought is beautiful on paper, but we very much doubt if it can be translated into stone. The stars over the heads is a thought for the brush and the pen, not for the chisel. Such a window, if admissible at all, would need a building in the same character. Imagine embracing angels and eternity stuck into Compo's last patchwork of all the Gothic periods, or Stucconi's Arabo-Egyptic Irvingite cathedral. The masses would, we think, look heavy, and instead of cutting against the light like the branchwork of Medieval architecture, would dam back the sunshine and merely block up the window they should enrich.

Her Majesty has given a sitting for a bust to Mr. Jones, the Irish sculptor. The bust is intended as a compliment to Mr. William Dargan.

The statue of the late Admiral De Saumarez, by Mr. Steele, of Edinburgh, has been placed in the Painted Hall at Greenwich Hospital.—Our contemporaries of Tuesday recorded a permission granted to Mr. Tite to erect the full-sized model of a pedestal for the City Statue to Sir Robert Peel, "in the centre of the roadway nearly fronting the Mansion House, temporarily," for the purpose of deciding how far such locality will be favourable or otherwise to the monument in question.—Several new statues have been lately placed in their appointed situations at the Palace of Westminster.

If the number of Exhibitions be a test of prosperity, the Fine Arts should certainly find themselves in a flourishing state beyond the Rhine. We have before us a list of the German Exhibitions for the present year. There are not less than thirteen in second and third rate provincial towns. Not to speak of what may—or may not—be done in the great Art-capitals of Germany—in Vienna, Munich, Berlin, Dresden, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf and Cologne—there will be Exhibitions opened in each of the following cities:—Hanover opens the ball on the 14th of February. Bremen follows on the 9th of March—Schwerin on the 4th of April—Hamburg on the 12th of April—Brunswick on the 20th of May—Lübeck on the 22nd of June—Halle on the 11th of July—Gotha on the 1st of August—Rostock on the 3rd of the same—Cassel on the 1st of September—Stralsund on the 14th ditto—and Greisswald on the 20th of October. The date for opening the Exhibition at Halberstadt has not yet been fixed.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

**MUSICAL WINTER EVENINGS, 1854.**—The Reserved Seats of Subscribers, 1853, not claimed before the 3rd of February will be let to new applicants. Tickets will be issued to Subscribers at an evening reception for the Rehearsal of New Music, &c., the second week in February.—Prospectuses to be had of Gramer & Co. Chappell, Ollivier, &c. Music Publishers; where all letters will be promptly attended to addressed to the Director, J. ELLA.

**MUSICAL UNION, 1854.**—Members desiring their Subscriptions for the present season are required to notify the same to the Director on or before the 1st of February (vide Record, 1853, Resolution of the Committee).

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.** Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. Costa.—Mendelssohn's "ELIJAH" will be repeated on THURSDAY, the 9th of February.—Vocalists: Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss R. Street, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Lockey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. J. A. Novello, and Signor Biondi, Tickets, 3s., 2s., and 10s. 6d.; or Subscriptions, One, Two, or Three Guineas per annum, may be had by immediate application at the Society's Office, No. 5, in Exeter Hall. The next Subscription Concert will be on FRIDAY, the 17th of February.

**HAYMARKET.**—The re-appearance of Miss Cushman on Monday excited considerable interest. The part chosen for the occasion was that of Bianca in the painful tragedy of "Fazio." It was one of the earliest characters in which Miss Cushman appeared in London previous to any notice of her in our columns.—We have, therefore, to discuss her merits in the part for the first time. The character in itself is not attractive. We have little sympathy for a woman who from jealousy swears away the life of her husband. It is what is professionally called an up-hill part. But Miss Cushman is not an actress to succumb to difficulty; and she has evidently undertaken to meet the present with a determination to master it. To a considerable extent she undoubtedly does so. She frequently extorts admiration—sometimes, though rarely, she compels sympathy—and in a few instances she commands complete approval. But allegiance is seldom willingly yielded—we feel that it is compelled in spite of some reluctance. A triumph is won by physical power; but it is against the judgment—a result which, as we have suggested, is partly due to the character itself. Miss Cushman lays very early in the play the grounds of Bianca's jealousy. In the first scene these are so evident, that the spectator is fully prepared for any expression of the passion that may take place. When at length occasion is given, that expression is indeed less vehement, but it is more intense;—and the intense form is the one preferred by the actress throughout. Oftentimes exceedingly painful, it is sometimes proportionately effective. But it is clearly too much on the same level. There are some half-dozen opportunities where a relief and an elevation might have been lent to the current strain of the emotion by an elocutionary treatment of particular lines, which would have raised the natural into the poetic. For the want of this variation of tone, there was a humility in the affection and a prostration in the suffering, which excited compassion indeed, but claimed no recognition of the higher sense. There were, nevertheless, wonderful power and the presence of a purpose throughout, that witnessed for the intelligence of the actress. The pathos was unmistakable—there it was, but without the softer lights, the human mitigations which accompany true interpretations of the poetic ideal. Once, however, the actress rose into the expression of poetic power and passion. It is where

the insane conviction presses upon Bianca that she can awake the dead, and raise old Bartolo from the grave to exculpate her husband from the charge of murder. This was an instance of the sublime of expression which almost electrified the house. Would that there had been more of such! On the whole, however, Miss Cushman's Bianca, with the drawbacks we have suggested, may be acknowledged as a "thing of greatness" if not always "a thing of beauty." The drama, on the whole, was well performed. Mr. Howe surprised us in *Fazio*. With too much energy, there were a truth and a sincerity in his assumption which reconciled the mind to the absence of many graces. The small part of the miser, as rendered by Mr. Chippendale, was really a portrait, and led off the action in a most favourable manner. Mrs. Buckingham was tasked, and somewhat overtaken, with *Aldabella*, but she looked the part magnificently. Repulsive as it is, the character requires great histrionic power for its adequate interpretation, and this it has not yet had; nevertheless the full effect of the play is injured by the want of a fitting representative; and *Fazio's* conduct thereby needs the justification required to give the proper degree of probability to the story. Altogether, however, the drama has seldom been so satisfactorily mounted as on this occasion.—On Wednesday, Miss Cushman performed the part of *Mrs. Haller*.—At this theatre, as well as at Drury Lane and the Marylebone, the practice of occasionally performing the pantomime in the morning has been adopted with success.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—Besides the Autumn Festivals planned for this year,—at Norwich (which we are told is now a settled fact),—at Liverpool (dependent on the completion of St. George's Hall, which may depend on War or Cotton),—and the meeting of the Three Choirs,—we learn that a Festival is in contemplation for Brighton, to be held there early in the month of September.—Our contemporaries, meanwhile, state that the *Sacred Harmonic Society*, resolute to keep the high place to which it has risen, intends to enjoin increased strictness in the attendance on rehearsals, and to adopt other measures for the purification or improvement of its band and chorus.—The late cheap performance of "The Creation" at *St. Martin's Hall* was so successful as to have led to its repetition on Wednesday last.

There is a report that Mr. G. Case, who was known to be in treaty with the Drury Lane management for the establishment there of an English Opera, intends to make his attempt at the *St. James's Theatre*. A building is still wanted more suitable to the purpose than either the large or the little theatre,—analogous to the *Opéra Comique* of Paris.

It is said that Herr Ernst will be shortly in London.—We are informed, too, that Mdlle. La Grun is among the artists who may be expected here this season.

The *Gazette Musicale* mentions that, about *St. Valentine's* day, Meyerbeer's comic opera may be expected: so that towards the close of February, or the middle of March, curiosity may, perhaps, be "put out of its pain" respecting a work so long in preparation, and so largely discussed beforehand.—When some Burney to come shall begin to look about him for Meyerbeeriana, in illustration of our strange musical times, the delays of that distinguished composer, and the *Boulevard* talk to which they have given occasion, will furnish as curious a chapter as most in the annals of Music—those containing Gabrielli's caprices, Catalani's triumphs, and Mdlle. Lind's indecisions not forgotten. The *maestro's* comic opera (which has been for six months past "in the caldron") seems destined to afford the *quidnuncs* larger occasion for gossip than even his "Prophète" did.—There are now people in Paris who declare that the work is waiting not for Mdlle. Duprez or for Mdlle. Lefebvre, or till its composer has, as usual, "tried conclusions" with harps, Saxtubas, double-bass clarionets, or other new instruments strange or sprightly—but for the answer of H.M. the Czar! The story of the opera is a Russian story, and the heroine is the Empress Catherine:—and if the Gaul and the Muscovite

go to war, L'Étoile of Paris, is present. The débüt of Paris, is described as lady is hailed theatre (for) has been she is now development than any common beginning. The M. furnishes more piquant music itself has given polite bet Dr. Liszt of kapellm sense on t (as might) temper of tion), seen musical dation of with thos "old one" and Germa has menti a kap acute F whimsical Musicales pering the German orchestra. "The natized Jhyack- Jhyack- affording are infor German "Temper M. Benc music for. A ne about to lessee of the old Paul wi of 7,000 include trian ex Mrs. alarming trical Wigan stre wa Mrs. K. is recov. "Whic formatio was obs into com it carrie the rem wing of out of it flitted to a con spin, in like rot about Macle's its viol ravages What it by a ca tion of lam, 4. Dan. To C —A Co. are giv are rec as dup

go to war, it may become a question, whether 'L'Étoile du Nord' be given at all,—at least, with its present libretto.

The début of Mdlle. Cruvelli at the *Grand Opéra* of Paris, in 'Les Huguenots,' is universally described as having been brilliantly successful. The lady is hailed as the *prima donna* for which that theatre (of all theatres the most difficult to cater for) has been so long waiting.—We apprehend that she is now placed in a better position for the full development and balance of her magnificent gifts than any hitherto held by her, and look with no common interest for the sequel of so auspicious a beginning. 'La Vestale' of Spontini is in preparation as Mdlle. Cruvelli's second opera.

The musical movement in modern Germany furnishes matter for newspaper controversy far more piquant and amusing than modern German music itself.—The Festival at Carlsruhe, in 1853, has given occasion to a battle more personal than polite betwixt "the tail" (as the Scotch say) of Dr. Liszt and the followers of the elder school of *kapellmeisters*, and a good deal of violent nonsense on the subject has gone round.—Politics, too, (as might, indeed, be inferred from the tone and temper of Dr. Marx's grave treatises on composition), seem to have their share in envenoming these musical discords.—We are now told that the reputation of Herr Wagner is made a party matter with those holding "the new ideas" *versus* the "old ones."—While talking of musical journalism and Germany, it may be mentioned that rumour has mentioned the possibility of M. Berlioz accepting a *kapellmeistership* in that stormy land. The acute French critic has denied the story, in a whimsical note addressed by him to the *Gazette Musicale*. Meanwhile, London tongues are whispering that the *bâton* offered to M. Berlioz, is no German "time-stick,"—but one by which an orchestra at *Her Majesty's Theatre* is to be directed.

'The Merchant of Venice' has been *melo-dramatized* at the *Ambigu Comique* of Paris—with *Jessie* left out, and *Antonio* made into the son of *Shylock*—by M. Dugé, with the purpose of affording a new terrific part to M. Chilly.—We are informed that Herr Dingelstedt, the graceful German poet, has been re-arranging *Shakespeare's* 'Tempest' for the Munich stage. It is added that M. Benedict has been commissioned to prepare the music for the drama.

A new theatre at the East End is, it seems, about to be erected. Mr. E. T. Smith, the present lessee of Drury Lane, is stated to have purchased the old Shadwell Workhouse, in the parish of St. Paul with that purpose. The site includes an area of 7,000 square feet. The performances are to include tragedy, comedy, farce, ballet, and equestrian exercises.

Mrs. C. Kean, we regret to learn, has been alarmingly ill—owing to which the royal theatricals at Windsor needed the assistance of Mr. Wigan on Thursday week, and the Olympic Theatre was, on that evening, consequently closed. Mrs. Kean, however, we are glad to announce, is recovering.

#### MISCELLANEA

**Whirlwinds.**—A very remarkable whirlwind, or rather tornado, occurred here on Friday last, at 1.30 P.M. It was observed about a mile S.W. of this place, and coming into contact with substantial out-buildings of a farm-house, it carried the roof away, leaving behind it what resembles the remains of a conflagration. It next seized on the south wing of our house and lifted a beam with all its load of tons out of its place. Proceeding in a north-easterly direction it lifted the cows from their feet, and bore them in a line to a considerable distance, and then safely let them down again, at the same time breaking large trees in the midst like rotten sticks. Forming a curve line, it was observed about nine miles from this place, between Congleton and Maclesfield, but then it was raging with diminished fury. Its violence lasted only a few minutes, and the extent of its ravages was confined within forty or fifty yards of width. What is perhaps remarkable, it was preceded and succeeded by a calm, and the barometer was steady at 29.7. The position of this place is, lat. 53° 10' 30" N.; long. 2° 20' 30" W. I am, &c. J. A. SLATER.

Dunkirk House, Holmes Chapel, Jan. 24.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. K. T.—W. A. S.—J. B. P.—A Constant Reader—received.

\* \* \* The title-page and table of contents for the year 1853 are given with our impression this week; and subscribers are recommended to separate and preserve them carefully, as duplicate copies cannot be had.

## MR. CHURCHILL'S PUBLICATIONS.

Ready next week, with considerable Additions, the Fourth Edition, fols. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

### Elements of Natural Philosophy;

being an Experimental Introduction to the Study of the Physical Sciences. Illustrated with numerous Engravings on Wood. By GOLDING BIRD, M.D. F.R.S., and CHARLES DROOKE, M.B. Cantab. F.R.S.

### On Near Sight, Aged Sight, Impaired Vision, and the Means of ASSISTING

SIGHT. With 31 Illustrations on Wood. By W. WHITE COOPER, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, and Senior Surgeon to the North London Eye Infirmary. Second Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

### Healthy Skin: A Popular Treatise

ON THE SKIN AND HAIR, their Preservation and Management. Fourth Edition, fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. By ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.

### Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life.

A New Edition, fols. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Edited by ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.

### MR. TOYNBEE ON THE ARTIFICIAL MEMBRANA TYMPANI.

**On the Use of an Artificial Membrana Tympani in Cases of Deafness Dependent upon PERFORATION or DESTRUCTION OF THE NATURAL ORGAN.** By JOSEPH TOYNBEE, F.R.S. F.R.C.S., Aural Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, Consulting Aural Surgeon to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, &c. With Illustrations on Wood, 8vo. 1s. 6d.

"Mr. Toynbee has received the Medal of the Society of Arts for this excellent contrivance."—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

### Lectures on Materia Medica and

its RELATIONS to the ANIMAL ECONOMY. Delivered before the Royal College of Physicians. By JOHN SPURGIN, M.D., Fellow of the College. 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d.

"Dr. Spurgin has evidently devoted much time and labour to the composition of these lectures, and the result is that he has produced one of the most philosophical essays on the subject of 'Materia Medica' existing in the English language." *Psychological Journal*.

### On Pulmonary Consumption. With

Plates, 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d. By THEOPHILUS THOMPSON, M.D. F.R.S., Physician to the Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.

### Psychological Medicine. An In-

RODUCTION to the PRACTICAL STUDY OF INSANITY. Adapted for Students and Junior Practitioners. Post 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d. By DANIEL NOBLE, M.D., Physician to the Clifton Hall Asylum, near Manchester.

"No point of practical moment that we can perceive has been omitted to be brought forward, and the subjects generally are treated fully and clearly."—*Dublin Quarterly Journal*.

### On Gout; its History, its Causes,

and its CURE. Second Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d. By W. GAIRDNER, M.D.

"No one can rise from the perusal of Dr. Gairdner's treatise without the conviction that it contains a trustworthy history of the disease—that it conveys sound directions for treatment—and that it is the work of a physician who, amid the wearying toil of a large and successful practice, keeps himself thoroughly conversant with all the recent advances in physiological science, both at home and abroad."—*Medical Times*.

### On Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout,

and SCATICA: their Pathology, Symptoms, and Treatment. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d. By HENRY W. FULLER, M.D. Cantab. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Assistant-Physician to St. George's Hospital.

"The profession has received, from the hands of Dr. Fuller, a very valuable addition to medical literature." *Edinburgh Monthly Journal*.

"Dr. Fuller's volume contains a large amount of valuable and instructive information, and furnishes us with sound and judicious views."—*British and Foreign Medical-Chirurgical Review*.

### On Nervous Diseases, Liver and

STOMACH COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY and DISORDERS OF WARM CLIMATES, the result of Thirty Years' Practice. Thirteenth Edition, 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d. By G. R. ROWE, M.D.

"Dr. Rowe claims with justice a priority of authorship, while he yields to none in the wide field of inquiry."—*Lancet*.

London: 46, Princes-street, Soho.

Books of Prints, Collections of Rare Engravings, and valuable Illustrated Works, selling at much reduced net Prices.

## BERNARD QUARITCH,

16, CASTLE-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE,

### OFFERS FOR SALE,

1. AGINCOURT MONUMENTS OF ART. Folio, 388 Plates, German text, &c. whole bound, red morocco, broad gold borders, fine copy, 4l. 10s. 1843.

2. CABINET de BOYER-D'AGUILLES. Atlas folio, 115 Plates, first impressions, calf, &c. 3l. 1744.

3. DENON, VOYAGE en ÉGYPTE. 2 vols. atlas folio, morocco, 6l. 10s. 1803.

4. GRUNER'S SPECIMENS OF ORNAMENTAL ART. Atlas folio, 80 exquisitely beautiful Plates, many most sumptuously coloured and heightened with gold, representing the choicest details of Italian Painting and Architecture (published at 12l. 12s. in boards), half-bound red morocco, and the 4to. text to match, 10s. 1830.

5. ——— Another copy. 2 vols. most splendidly whole-bound morocco, gilt edges, the finest work of its kind ever produced in any country, 15l.

6. GRUNER'S GARDEN PAVILION in the GROUNDS of BUCKINGHAM PALACE. Royal folio, 15 Plates, six of them finely coloured (published at 4l. 6s.), half-bound morocco, 5l. 10s. 1840.

7. GRINDLAY'S INDIAN SCENERY. Royal folio, beautifully coloured Plates (published at 12l. 12s.), whole green morocco extra, 6l. 6s. 1830.

8. MADRID COLLECTION of ARMOUR: LA ARMERIA REAL. 2 vols. in 1, imperial folio, 60 coloured Plates, half-bound, 4l. 10s. 1839.

9. PEINTRES PRIMITIFS. Royal 4to. 60 very curious Engravings, whole red morocco, fine copy, 3l. 2s. 1843.

10. RAFFAELLE DA URBINO. An important Collection of nearly 150 Engravings from the fine Designs of this celebrated Master, including the Cartoons at Hampton Court, &c. 1 vol. elephant folio, 30l.

11. RAFFAELLE. Another fine Collection of 200 Engravings from the composition of this Master of Decoration, including the Loggie del Vaticano, the Bible Series, &c. In 1 vol. atlas folio, 22l. 10s.

12. RAFFAELLE. PICTURE RAPHÆLIS ex aula et conclavibus VATICANIS: IMAGINES VET. ET NOVI TESTAMENTI. In 1 vol. atlas folio, 71 brilliant Plates, half-bound, 17s. 6d. Home, 1789.

13. REMBRANDT'S ETCHINGS. A Collection of 500, some Proofs. In 1 vol. imperial folio, 15l.

14. REMBRANDT'S ETCHINGS. Another Collection of 240, including Original Prints. In 1 vol. atlas folio, 22l. 10s.

15. RUBENS. A most extensive and valuable Collection of Engravings. In 2 immense vols. atlas folio, half-bound, 62l. 10s.

16. VAN DYKE, JORDAENS, QUELINUS, DIEPENBECKE, and other Disciples of Rubens. A Collection of nearly 350 Engravings by these Masters, 200 of which are Portraits. In 1 vol. imperial folio, 33l. 10s.

17. VISCONTI, MUSEO PIO CLEMENTINO e MUSEO CHIARAMONTI. 8 vols. atlas folio, 431 fine Plates, half-bound red morocco, 18l. Home, 1783-1808.

18. WATTEAU, LANCRET, PATERRE. A delightful Collection of 120 Engravings, some Proofs. In 1 vol. atlas folio, 33l. 10s.

19. ZEILLER, TOPOGRAPHIA UNIVERSALIS. 32 vols. in 14, folio, 2,500 Engravings, vellum, 7l. 1640-1750.

20. BARTSCH, LE PEINTRE GRAVEUR. 21 vols. 8vo. 4l. 10s.

21. ILLUMINATED BOOKS of the MIDDLE AGES. Imperial folio, 40 splendid Plates, in gold and colours, by Owen Jones, half-bound morocco, 7l. 1849.

22. SILVESTRE, PALÉOGRAPHIE UNIVERSELLE. 4 vols. atlas folio, 30 magnificent Plates, many in gold and colours, original edition (published at 75l.), half-morocco extra, gilt edges, 40l. Paris, 1841.

23. STUART'S ANTIQUITIES of ATHENS. 4 vols. large imperial folio, original edition, 384 Plates, magnificent copy in russet, 15l. 1762-1816.

24. MALABAR DRAWINGS. An extra curious Collection of 40, executed in gold and colours, atlas 4to. 20l.

25. CHINESE DRAWINGS. Manufactory of Ten, China, Rice, Silk, and Cotton. 9 vols. imperial 8vo. containing 60 truly wonderful Chinese Drawings, in colours, representing Chinese Industrial Arts in their most minute details, half-bound morocco, 31l.

26. ROBERTS'S EGYPT and NUBIA. An original coloured copy, 21 parts in 10, forming 5 vols. atlas folio, 123 most beautifully coloured Plates, mounted on cardboard, 25l. 1848-50.

28. RETZSCH'S SHAKESPEARE GALLERY. Imperial 4to. 100 fine outline Engravings, half-bound morocco, gilt edges, 30l. 1847.

B. QUARITCH'S CATALOGUE, containing upwards of Two Thousand fine Works of Art and General Literature, is just published, price 6d.



**THE MUSICAL WORLD—SUPPLEMENT**  
OF MUSIC GRATIS.—The Number for January 28 (price 4d.) contains a New English Ballad by Gordigiani, the celebrated Florentine—Memoir of Madame Clara Novello—Mozart's Life—Leading Articles and Items—News from all parts of the World. A New Musical Composition will be presented once a month. Boosey & Sons, 28, Holles-street.

**ROBERT COCKS & CO.'S STANDARD OCTAVO EDITIONS.—MESSIAH.** 6d. THE CREATION. 6d. Edited by JOHN BISHOP. (Folio Copies 15s.) Sir George Smart's Opinion—"I consider the arrangement of both these oratorios to be most excellent; it includes all that the vocalist can desire, and the instrumentation is adapted in a very masterly manner; the Appendix to 'Messiah' is a valuable addition." (Signed) GEORGE T. SMART.—Specimens gratis and postage free. London: Robert Cocks & Co. New Burlington-street.

**BONNIE BESSIE GRAY,** the New Scotch Ballad, sung by Miss Poole; Kitty Tyrrell, the New Irish Ballad, sung by Mr. Genge and by Mr. Leffer, 2s. each, post free. Which are the two most successful songs of the season? Unquestionably, Bonnie Bessie Gray and Kitty Tyrrell. By the Author and Composer of 'Jeannette and Jeannot.' The sale of these songs is already counted by thousands. London: Charles Jeffries, 21, Soho-square.

**PORTRAIT of the Rev. WILLIAM JAY,** being the last engraved from a Painting by his Grandson. Size, 16 inches by 10. Price, Prints, 2s. 6d.; Proofs, with Autograph, 5s. London: C. A. Bartlett, 32, Paternoster-row. Sold by all Booksellers.

Third Edition, with 9 Engravings, 1s. post free.  
**THE AUTHOR'S HANDBOOK.**—Contents:—I. Mode of Commission Publishing—Waverley—Byron—Size of Books—Advertising and Illustrations—Price of Books—Estimates of Cost and Produce of Editions of 500, 750, and 1,000 Copies in demy 8vo., post 8vo., and fcap. 8vo.—Copyright Act.

**SKETCH of the SYSTEM of PUBLISHING on COMMISSION.** Extracted from the above. E. Churton, 15, Hanover-street.

NINTH Thousand (Revised), price 1s.  
**THE RESULTS of the CENSUS of GREAT BRITAIN in 1851;** with a Description of the MACHINERY and PROCESSES employed to obtain the RETURNS; also an Appendix of Tables of Reference. By EDWARD CHESHIRE, F.R.S. London: John W. Parker & Son, West Strand. \*Sole by all Booksellers; and at all the Railway Stations.

**A LITERAL TRANSLATION of the GOSPEL** according to ST. MARK, on definite Rules of Translation, and an English version of the same. By HERMAN HEINFETTER, Author of 'Rules for ascertaining the Sense conveyed in Ancient Greek Manuscripts.' Cradock & Co. 48, Paternoster-row, London.

Just published.  
**ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT'S KLEINERESCHRIFTEN.** Vol. I., containing Geognostische und Physikalische Erinnerungen. 8vo. 3s.

**ATLAS to the Above;** containing Urnrisse von Vulkanen, aus den Cordilleren von Quito und Mexico. Oblong 4to. 5s. 6d. Dulau & Co. Foreign Booksellers, 37, Soho-square.

**THE OMBROLOGICAL ALMANAC for 1854,** by PETER LEIGH, Esq. A.M. F.R.A.S. M.B.M.S. H.F.L.H.A., is now ready, in its fifteenth year. Six or seven facts lying in nine being the utmost accuracy attainable till the places of all discovered, or to be discovered, comets are published are generally found in these calculations; in fact, the main features of the weather. Price 1s. W. Walker, 106, Strand; Richardson & Co. 23, Cornhill.

**DEFINITIONS in POLITICAL ECONOMY.** By the late Rev. T. R. MALTHUS. A New Edition, with a Preface, Notes, and Supplementary Remarks, by JOHN CAZENOVE. Price 3s. 6d. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

Just published.  
**LEOPOLD RANKE'S FRANZOESISCHE GESCHICHTE.** Vol. II. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Vol. I. to be had at the same price. Dulau & Co. Foreign Booksellers, 37, Soho-square.

Just out, the 27th thousand, 3s. 6d.  
**DE PORQUET'S FIRST FRENCH READING-BOOK.** Stories of Poor Boys who became Great Men; ditto for German and Italian, 3s. 6d.; Silvio Pellico, with Notes, 3s. 6d.; Parian Spelling, 2s. 6d. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

**TOURNEYER'S FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.**—Easy Lessons, 1s.—Little Model Book, 1s. 6d.—Model Book of Grammar, 3s. 6d.—Juvenile ditto, 2s. 6d.—French as Spoken, 1s.—Paris—Familiar Dialogues, 3s. 6d. Simpkin & Co.; Nairn; and all Booksellers.

**CRABB'S ENGLISH SYNONYMS.** ENGLISH SYNONYMS EXPLAINED; in Alphabetical Order; with copious Illustrations and Examples, drawn from the best Writers. To which is added, an Index to the Words. By GEORGE CRABB, A.M. 9th edition, greatly improved. 8vo. 15s. cloth. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

By the same Author.  
**GYMNASIUM;** sive Symbola Critica, Abridged. Intended to assist the Classical Student in his endeavours to attain a correct Latin Prose Style. By the Rev. ALEXANDER CROMBIE, LL.D. F.R.S. 3rd edition. 12mo. 6s. cloth. The GYMNASIUM, complete. 6th edition, corrected and enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. 6d. CLAVIS GYMNASII. 6th edit. 8vo. 6s. cloth. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

French in a Month: the 36th edition, 3s. 6d. boards.  
**DE PORQUET'S TRÉSOR, for Turning English into French at Sight—Secretaire for ditto, 3s. 6d.—Grammar, 3s. 6d.—Phrasology, 2s. 6d.—First Reading Book, 2s. 6d. Dictionary, 5s. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.**

A List of 40 other Works for Italian, French, and German, by same Author, may be had.  
8th edition, 5s. reduced to 10s. 6d. cloth (pp. 500).  
**SCHREVELIUS' LEXICON in GREEK and ENGLISH** (Valpy's) for the use of Colleges and Schools; to which is added a copious English and Greek Lexicon. Edited by the Rev. J. R. MAJOR, D.D., Head Master of King's College School.

\*S. Besides the addition of many words, and a much extended variety of meanings, this edition of Schrevelius is adapted to the use of Schools, by the insertion, as leading words, of numerous derivatives, the want of which in other lexicons occasions to the first much trouble in finding what he seeks. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and Whittaker & Co.

HUGH JAMES ROSE'S EDITION.  
**PARKHURST'S GREEK and ENGLISH LEXICON.** A New Edition, carefully revised, with the addition of Points to the Hebrew, and an Appendix of Proper Names to the New Testament, by J. R. MAJOR, D.D., King's College, London. In 1 large vol. medium 8vo. 12s. 6d. cloth, lettered. London: Longman & Co.; Hamilton & Co.; Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; Whittaker & Co.; F. & J. Rivington; Nisbet & Co.; Washbourne & Co.; Houlston & Stoneman; E. Hodgson; Stevens & Norton; C. H. Law; Bickers & Bush; Routledge & Co.; G. Bell; Aylott & Co.; and J. Cornish. Cambridge: J. Deighton; J. Hall; H. Johnson; and Macmillan & Co. Oxford: J. H. Parker.

Of whom may be had.  
**CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE to the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS.** 11th edition, With Life of the Author, by A. CHALMERS, F.R.S. 4to. 12s. 6d.

EDWARDS'S EDITIONS OF GREEK PLAYS.  
**GREEK PLAYS.** With literal Translation into English Prose, by T. W. C. EDWARDS, M.A. 8vo. 5s. each, sewed; 7s. 6d. cloth.

**THE MEDEA of EURIPIDES,** Porson's Text. **THE PHENISSÆ of EURIPIDES,** Porson's Text.

**THE HECUBA of EURIPIDES,** Porson's Text. **THE ORESTES of EURIPIDES,** Porson's Text.

**THE ALCESTIS of EURIPIDES,** Monk's Text. **THE ANTIGONE of SOPHOCLES,** Brunk's Text.

**THE PHILOCTETES of SOPHOCLES,** Brunk's Text. **THE KING ŒDIPUS of SOPHOCLES,** Brunk's Text.

\*S. The above contain, on the same page, the Greek text, diligently compared with that of Erford and other Editors; a literal Translation into English Prose; the Metres, or Scanning; the Order; English Accutation; and a variety of useful Notes.

**PORSON'S FOUR PLAYS of EURIPIDES** (above Edition); with an Index Verborum to the Medea, may be had in One Volume, price 12s. cloth, lettered.—The Index Verborum, separately, 1s. 6d.

\*S. Young persons renewing their acquaintance with Greek, or learning it when advanced towards maturity, will find these Editions of Greek Plays of the most essential service.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; of whom may be had,  
**THE BUCOLICS of VIRGIL,** from the Text of HEYNE. With a literal Translation into English Prose, by T. W. C. EDWARDS, M.A. With the Scanning, Synthesis, Order, a more free Translation, copious Notes in English, &c. Imperial 8vo. 5s. cloth.

**THE ODES of ANACREON, the TEIAN HARP.** Literally translated into English Prose, with the Original Greek, Metres, Order, and English Accutation, and Explanatory Notes, by T. W. C. EDWARDS, M.A. 12mo. 6s. boards.  
**XENOPHON'S ANABASIS in ENGLISH,** by SPELMAN.

**CYRUS' EXPEDITION into PERSIA,** and the RETREAT of the TEN THOUSAND GREEKS. Translated from the Greek of XENOPHON by E. SPELMAN. 12mo. 4s. 6d. cloth. (Simpkin & Co.)

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; of whom may be had,  
**CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES.** Translated into English by Professor DUNCAN. 12mo. 7s. 6d. cloth. (Simpkin & Co.)

**CHRISTISON'S CÆSAR.** New edition.—CÆSARIS DE BELLO GALLICO et CIVILI COMMENTARI. Accurately Libri de Bello Alexandrino, Africano et Hispaniensi. Editio nova, curante DUNCAN, P. Cuius nunc adjectum Index Anglice locupletis à J. CHRISTISON. With Maps. 12mo. 4s. 6d. roan lettered.

**THE FABLES of PHÆDRUS** Construed into English, for the use of Grammar Schools. 12mo. 3s. cloth.

**PHÆDRI AUGUSTI LIBERTI FABULÆ.** JESOPÆ ad editionem SCHWABII pene descripta. 18mo. 1s. 6d. cloth.

This edition corresponds with the 'Phædrus Construed,' for the use of Grammar Schools.

**GREAT TRUTHS for THOUGHTFUL HUMAN HAPPINESS;** an Essay. By C. B. ADDERLEY, Esq. M.P.—"Labour, if it were unnecessary to the existence, would be necessary to the happiness, of men."—18mo. gilt edges, 1s. 6d.

**NO. I. THE GRAND DISCOVERY;** or, the Fatherhood of God. By the Rev. G. GILFILLAN, Dundee. 18mo. 1s. 6d.

Blackader & Co. 13, Paternoster-row.

**THE CHRONOLOGICAL NEW TESTAMENT.** Fcap. 4to. gilt edges, &c.  
\*A most praiseworthy attempt.—*Notes and Queries.*  
\*An excellent edition.—*Theological Critic.*  
\*Evidently the work of a Christian and a scholar.—*Lit. Gazette.*  
\*Tends greatly to facilitate the reading of the sacred page with instruction and delight.—*Evangelical Christendom.*

Blackader & Co. 13, Paternoster-row.

**HELPS to the THOUGHTFUL READING of the FOUR GOSPELS.** By HENRY STEBBING, D.D. F.R.S. To be published in twenty-four Weekly Numbers, demy 8vo. price 3d. No. 4 now publishing. Wertheim & Macintosh, 24, Paternoster-row, London.

Just published, price 1s.  
**BISHOP of DURHAM'S CHARGE** delivered to the CLERGY of the DIOCESE of DURHAM, at the Visitation in July and August, 1853. Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

Just published, in 12mo. cloth, pp. 604, price 10s. 6d.  
**THE MYSTERY UNVEILED; or, POPERY AS ITS DOGMAS and PRETENSIONS APPEAR IN THE LIGHT of REASON, THE BIBLE, and HISTORY.** By the Rev. JAMES BELL, One of the Ministers of Haddington; Author of 'Influence of Physical Research on Mental Philosophy.' Edinburgh: Paton & Ritchie, 4, Hanover-street. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

**NEW WORK by the LATE REV. WILLIAM JAY.** Now ready, price 6s. cloth lettered.  
**LECTURES on FEMALE SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS.** By the late Rev. WILLIAM JAY, of Bath. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black.

**THE LATE DR. WARDLAW.** This day is ready, in small 8vo. price 1s. sewed; or 1s. 6d. cloth extra, lettered and gilt.

**DISCOURSES and SERVICES** on occasion of the DEATH of RALPH WARDLAW, D.D. By Revs. John Brown, D.D., and W. L. Alexander, D.D., Edinburgh; Professor Thomson, Revs. N. MacLeod, and J. Macfarlane, LL.D., Glasgow. A. Fullarton & Co. 44, South Bridge, Edinburgh, and 108, Newgate-street, London.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d.  
**THE LOST CHILD: a TALE of LONDON STREETS,** and other Stories for Children, in Words of Two Syllables. By Mrs. BRESSET, Author of 'The Black Princess,' &c. With 3 tinted Illustrations by Wm. Gale. Charles Westcote, Hyde Park-corner.

This day, Eighth and Cheaper Edit. with Illustrations, 1s. of the  
**ELEMENTS of BOTANY.** London: John W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

**ANNOTATED EDITION of the ENGLISH POETS,** by ROBERT BELL. This day, foolscap 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth, the

**POEMS of the EARL of SURREY,** of MINOR CONTEMPORARIES POETS, and of SACKVILLE, Lord Buckhurst; with Critical Notes and Biographical Memoirs.

**THE FIRST VOLUME of the NEW and ANNOTATED EDITION of the ENGLISH POETS,** by ROBERT BELL.

Was published on the 1st January, containing the POETICAL WORKS of JOHN DRYDEN, Vol. I. 2s. 6d. cloth. On the 2nd March will be published, DRYDEN'S POETICAL WORKS, Vol. II.

London: John W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

Demy 18mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.  
**SELECT EXTRACTS from the DIARY, CORRESPONDENCE, &c. of LEILA ADA.** By O. W. T. HEIGHWAY. London: Partridge, Oakley & Co. Paternoster-row, and Edgeware-road.

**FOURTH THOUSAND.** Royal 18mo. with Portrait, 3s. 6d. cloth.  
**LEILA ADA, the JEWISH CONVERT.** An Authentic Memoir. By O. W. T. HEIGHWAY. "One of the most interesting books of its class to be found in English literature."—*Christian Witness.*

London: Partridge, Oakley & Co. Paternoster-row, and Edgeware-road.

No. I. (to be completed in Eight Numbers), 2s. 6d.  
**THE COMING ERA of REFORM.** By JAMES S. BUCKINGHAM.

Changes demanded in Parliamentary Representation, Provisions of a New Reform Bill, with reasons for each, by which intelligence and property would be fully represented, and bribery and corruption rendered impracticable. London: Partridge, Oakley & Co. Paternoster-row, and Edgeware-road.

Fcap. 8vo. price 5s.  
**MEMOIRS of an EX-CAPUCHIN;** or, Scenes of MODERN MONASTIC LIFE. By G. VOLPE. "Exposes to public view the inner and real working of Monasteries in more graphic and startling colours than the world ever saw before."—*Advertiser.*

London: Partridge, Oakley & Co. Paternoster-row, and Edgeware-road.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.  
**CLOTEL, or, the President's Daughter:** a Narrative of Slave Life in the United States. By W. W. BROWN, a Fugitive Slave. With a Sketch of the Author's Life. London: Partridge, Oakley & Co. Paternoster-row, and Edgeware-road.

Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.  
**THE FEMALE JESUIT ABROAD:** a True and Romantic Narrative of Real Life, including some Account, with Historical Reminiscences, of Bonn and the Middle Rhine. By CHARLES SEAGER, M.A.

The Female Jesuit, the 'Sequel to the Female Jesuit,' in which Mr. and Mrs. Locke detail the imposition practised upon them, and the 'Female Jesuit Abroad,' form the three acts of as strange a drama as the current of modern life has raised to exhibit."—*Atlas.* London: Partridge, Oakley & Co. Paternoster-row, and Edgeware-road.

Demy 8vo. 3s. 6d.  
**LIVES of the ILLUSTRIOUS:** Vol. IV. Containing, among others, the Lives of Petrarch, Samuel Johnson, G. Fox, Earl of Shaftesbury, J. J. Buckingham, John Foster, Robespierre, Currier, Robert Hall, R. R. Haydon, Strauss, Tynahle, C. J. Napier, Milton, Goethe, Arago, Joseph Smith, Raleigh, J. R. Gough, Sir G. Cockburn, Nicholas I.—Vol. I. 3s. 6d. Vol. II. 3s. 6d. Vol. III. 3s. 6d.

London: Partridge, Oakley & Co. Paternoster-row, and Edgeware-road.

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Nearly ready, 2 vols. royal 8vo.

## THE HISTORY OF BRITISH GUIANA;

COMPRISING—

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COLONY, a NARRATIVE of some of the PRINCIPAL EVENTS from the Earliest Period of its Discovery to the Present Time; together with an Account of the Climate, Geology, Staple Products, and Natural History.

By HENRY G. DALTON, M.D.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

## UNIFORM WITH THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL CLASSICS.

Just published, in 12mo. price 7s. 6d. cloth,

THE NEW TESTAMENT, IN GREEK:  
BASED ON THE TEXT OF DR. M. A. SCHOLZ.

With English Notes, Prefaces, a Synopsis of the Four Gospels, and Chronological Tables illustrating the Gospel Narrative.

Edited by the Rev. J. F. MACMICHAEL, B.A.

Head Master of the Grammar School, Ripon.

WHITTAKER &amp; Co. Ave Maria-lane; G. BELL, Fleet-street.

## NEW WORKS

PUBLISHED BY W. &amp; R. CHAMBERS.

Price 4s. 6d. cloth lettered,

## CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL.

VOLUME XX.

The Second Series is completed, in Twenty handsome Volumes, with a GENERAL INDEX to the Work, price 4s. 10s. cloth lettered.

Price Seven-pence,

## CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL OF POPULAR LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ARTS.

FEBRUARY, Part I.

Price 1s. fancy boards,

CHAMBERS'S REPOSITORY OF INSTRUCTIVE  
AND AMUSING TRACTS.

VOLUME VIII.

No. 57. LIBERIA.

58. LOUISA, QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

59. THE BASKET OF CHERRIES: A TALE.

60. CHIVALRY AMONG THE ARABS.

No. 61. THE OCEAN.

62. THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER: A TALE.

63. TWO DAYS ON THE WELSH BORDER.

64. SPIRIT OF THE ORLANDO FURIOSO.

Also, PART XVI., containing Nos. 61 to 64, price 5d.

Engraved Title, and Contents for each Volume, may be had of the Booksellers, price One Penny each.

W. & R. CHAMBERS, 3, Bride's-passage, Fleet-street, London, and 339, High-street, Edinburgh;  
And sold by all Booksellers.

Price Seven-pence,

## CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL OF POPULAR LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ARTS.

FEBRUARY, Part I.

## CONTENTS.

WEARYFOOT COMMON. BY LEITCH

RITCHIE. CHAPTER I.

STEAM AMONG THE FARMERS.

MAUNDERINGS. BY A SCOTCHMAN.

LOCAL COLOURING.

SOME ACCOUNT OF A FRIEND OF MINE.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR: A TALE.

REVELATIONS ABOUT SACKS.

POETRY AND MISCELLANEA.

"THE PARTY."

MR. SIMON'S REPORT—NATURE OF THE CHOLERA

POISON.

WEARYFOOT COMMON. CHAPTER II.

FEMALE BEAUTY IN OLD ENGLAND AND NEW

ENGLAND.

FRENCH EXPERIMENTS IN ENTOMOLOGY.

FLORENCE MAY: A LOVE STORY.

CORKS.

POETRY AND MISCELLANEA.

THE OLD FAMILIAR FACES.

MUSIC IN LARGE BUILDINGS.

THE ROBBERS OF LE MAUVAIS PAS: A TALE.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

THE MONTH: SCIENCE AND ARTS.

WEARYFOOT COMMON. CHAPTER III.

POETRY AND MISCELLANEA.

THERE IS GOLD IN ENGLAND.

ABOARD A SPERM-WHALE.

THE LITTLE PEOPLE OF OUR GREAT TOWNS.

RELATIONS NOT ACQUAINTANCES.

WEARYFOOT COMMON. CHAPTER IV.

THE MONTH: THE LIBRARY AND THE STUDIO.

POETRY AND MISCELLANEA.

TO LETTER-PRESS PRINTERS.

CAXTON'S PROOF SHEET, originally published at 2s. 12s. now reduced to 10s. 6d.—CAXTON SUBMITTING HIS PROOF-SHEET TO JOHN DE SEINT-ESTIENNE, Abbot of Westminster, in 1477, engraved by Mr. W. WALKER, from a Painting by JAMES E. DOYLE, Esq. Size without margin, 31 by 17 in. The scene is laid within the precincts of Westminster Abbey, which, it is generally admitted, was the place where the clerical authorities of the time allowed the erection of the first English printing press. In the centre stands the press itself, being the transcript of one found on the title-page of a book printed by Jodocus Badius Ascensianus, a contemporary of Caxton. At the case behind is Winkyn de Worde, the assistant and successor of Caxton. On the left in front sits John Estienne, the Abbot of Westminster, to whom the first English printer, Caxton, and the Author, Earl Rivers, are submitting a proof-sheet of the 'Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers,' the first work which bears a date, and which the Earl had translated for the use of his nephew and pupil, the young Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward V. London: William Tegg & Co. 85, Queen-street, Cheap-side.

Just published, in Two vols. crown 8vo. bound in cloth, price 12s., with indices to the whole work.

THE Third and Concluding Part of the SACRED ANNALS. The Gentle Nations, or the History and Religion of the Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes, Persians, Greeks, and Romans, collected from Ancient Authors and Holy Scripture, including the recent Discoveries in Egyptian, Persian, and Assyrian Inscriptions: forming a complete connexion of Sacred and Profane History, and showing the fulfilment of Sacred Prophecy. By GEORGE SMITH, F.R.S. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, of the Royal Society of Literature, &c.

Also may be had, the preceding Parts of the SACRED ANNALS:—The Patriarchal Age, or the History and Religion of the World, from the Creation to the Death of Isaac, price 10s.; and the History and Religion of the Hebrew People. 2 vols. price 12s. The whole work complete, 11. 14s.

"These volumes complete one of the most instructive, valuable, and remarkable works ever offered to the public. A work which all ought to read and study, as containing information of deep and universal interest, which cannot be so well or so fully obtained from any other book we know."—*Cornwall Gazette*. Longman & Co. London.

A WORK OF INTENSE INTEREST BY THE RECTOR OF FENITON.

Just published, in demy 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth. THE ULTIMATE AND PROXIMATE RESULTS OF REDEMPTION: chiefly deduced from the Oath sworn unto Abraham. By the Rev. H. E. HEAD, A.M., Rector of Feniton, Devon. London: Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. Paternoster-row.

DR. CUMMING'S NEW WORK.

This day, in fcap. cloth, half gilt, price 9s. THE TENT and the ALTAR; or, Sketches FROM PATRIARCHAL LIFE. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D. F.R.S.E., with Vignettes, uniform with 'Apocalyptic Sketches.' Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

This day, in post 8vo. with Vignettes, 600 pp. neatly bound, 10s. 6d. ROME, REGAL and REPUBLICAN, a History for Families. By JANE STRICKLAND. Edited by AGNES STRICKLAND, Author of 'Lives of the Queens of England,' &c. Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

Just published, in 1 vol. 12mo. cloth, price 3s. 6d. SECOND AND MUCH IMPROVED EDITION. A NEW GREEK DELECTUS, adapted to the Arrangement of the Rev. C. Wordsworth's Grammar, with a Lexicon and Appendix. By the Rev. H. C. ADAMS, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Also, by the same Author, 12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d. A NEW LATIN DELECTUS, adapted to the Eton and King Edward the Sixth's Grammars. These Books are now introduced at Eton, Rugby, Harrow, and numerous other Public Schools throughout the Country. London: D. Nutt, 279, Strand.

DR. CORNWELL'S EDUCATIONAL WORKS. A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, 13th Edition, 3s. 6d.; with Maps, 5s. 6d.

A School Atlas, plain, 2s. 6d.; coloured, 4s. The Young Composer, Progressive Exercises in English Composition, 13th Edition, 1s. 6d.

A Key to the Young Composer, 3s. Allen's Select English Poetry, 7th Edition, 4s. Allen's Eutropius, with Dictionary, New Edition, 3s.

Allen and Cornwell's Grammar, 21st Edition, red, 2s.; cloth, 1s. 9d.

Allen and Cornwell's Grammar for Beginners, 52nd Edition, 9d.; cloth, 1s. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; Hamilton, Adams & Co. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd; W. P. Kennedy.

STANDARD FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

ROUILLON'S GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, or, the Teacher's French Assistant; containing a Series of 'Short', Practical, and Progressive Lessons, in which every difficulty is explained, either in Notes at the end of each Exercise, or by References to preceding Rules. THIRTY-FOUR THOUSAND, 12mo. 5s. half bound.—KEY to ditto, 3s.

ROUILLON'S EXERCISES ON FRENCH CONVERSATION;

or, a Selection of English Sentences to be translated into French, and in which the difference of the Idioms, Genius, and Phraseology of the French and English Languages may be readily distinguished. 6th Edition, 12mo. 3s. 6d. half bound.—KEY to ditto, 2s.

ROUILLON'S TOURIST'S FRENCH COMPANION;

or, Familiar Conversations on every Subject which can be useful to the Continental Traveller or the French Student in general. 14th Edition, 12mo. 5s. 6d.

"The sale of nearly 40,000 copies of this work strongly attests its value. The sentences are expressed in elegant language, and, in order to facilitate the pronunciation, the *signes* letters are printed in *italics*."

London: Longman & Co.; Hamilton & Co.; Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; Whittaker & Co.; W. Allan; C. Law; and Aylott & Jones. Norwich: C. Musket; and all Booksellers.

W. & R. CHAMBERS, 3, Bride's-passage, Fleet-street, London, and 339, High-street, Edinburgh;  
And sold by all Booksellers.



Post 8vo. cloth, price 6s. 6d.

## STRUGGLES FOR LIFE; OR, THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A DISSENTING MINISTER.

A Narrative of unusual interest, containing remarkable illustrations of Providence, and descriptions of events, circumstances, and persons which cannot fail to attract attention.

### NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"It is long since we have read a narrative so true, so heart-stirring, so thoroughly pervaded with a profound consciousness of the great realities of life."—*Daily News*.

"That his narrative is truthful and graphic, few persons will be disposed to doubt who take the trouble of reading the book."—*Morning Post*.

"We have tried to identify him with some of the living generation; but so well has he balanced the mask, that we have not been able to attain to anything like certainty. We are, nevertheless, inclined to believe that he is a Scotchman by birth, and a poet; we think, moreover, that he is, beyond doubt, a man of high capabilities. He is not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ."—*British Banner*.

London: W. & F. G. CASH, 5, Bishopsgate Without. Edinburgh: J. MENZIES. Dublin: J. M'GLASHAN.

## COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

### CONTENTS for FEBRUARY. No. CCCXCVIII.

GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING.

ANNABEL ANNESLEY'S FIRST VALENTINE. BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE UNHOLY WISH' MOORE'S DIARY.

MICK CASSIDY'S BOOTS. BY DUDLEY COSTELLO.

WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT. BY SIR NATHANIEL

THE CALIFORNIAN INDIANS.

TALES OF MY DRAGOMAN. BY BASIL MAY. No. V. HOW MOHAMMET WAS INSPIRED TO TURN PROPHET.

THE OPENING OF THE PASS.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE COMMONPLACE-BOOK OF A LATELY DECEASED AUTHOR.

THE PASSION FLOWER. BY WILLIAM DALTON.

NORWAY AND ITS GLACIERS.

NAPOLEON'S ROYALIST AIDE-DE-CAMP: M. DE NARBONNE.

BELL'S EDITION OF DRYDEN.

LITERATURE OF THE MONTH.

II.

Also, price 2s. 6d. the FEBRUARY NUMBER OF

## AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE.

Containing a great variety of interesting and important Articles.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

\*\*\* Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

Ready February 1, price 24s.

## ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

EIGHTH EDITION. Volume IV.

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS AND NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD AND STEEL.

### PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

ASTRONOMY. By THOMAS GALLOWAY, F.R.S., JOHN PLAYFAIR, F.R.S., and THOMAS HENDERSON, F.R.S. With Supplements, by Rev. ROBERT MAIR, Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

ATHENS and ATTICA. By JAMES BROWNE, LL.D. and Dr. L. SCHMITZ, F.R.S.E. Rector of the High School, Edinburgh.

ATMOSPHERE, BAROMETER, and BAROMETRICAL MEASUREMENTS. By Sir JOHN LESLIE. With Supplements.

ATMOSPHERE. By THOMAS THOMPSON, late Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow.

ATTERBURY. By the Right Honourable THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY.

ATTRACTION. By JAMES IVORY, F.R.S.

AURORA BOREALIS. By ROBERT JAMESON, F.R.S. Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh.

AUSTRALASIA and AUSTRALIA. By Sir JOHN BARROW. With Continuation by SAMUEL MOSSMAN, Author of 'The Gold Fields of Australia,' &c.

AUSTRIA. By EMERIC SZABAD, late Secretary under the Hungarian National Government, 1849.

AVERAGE. By JOHN WARRACK, Average Staler, Leith.

BACON. By WILLIAM SPALDING, A.M. Professor of Logic in the University of St. Andrews.

BAKING, BLEACHING, &c. By JAMES STARK, M.D. F.R.S.E.

BAILLIE, BALLAD, BARBOUR, BARCLAY, &c. By DAVID IRVING, LL.D.

BALANCE OF POWER and BIBLIOGRAPHY. By MACVEY NAPIER, late Professor of Conveyancing in the University of Edinburgh.

BALLOT, BANKRUPTCY, and BENTHAM. By J. H. BURTON, Author of 'The History of Scotland.'

BATHING, BECCARIA, &c. By Dr. THOMAS YOUNG.

BENGAL, &c. By EDWARD THORNTON, Author of a History of the British Empire in India.

BEAUTY. By LORD JEFFREY.

BEETHOVEN. By GEORGE FARQUHAR GRAHAM.

BELL, Sir CHARLES. By Sir JOHN M'NEILL.

BIBLE and BIBLE SOCIETIES. By Rev. JAMES TAYLOR, D.D. Glasgow.

BLACK SEA. By LAWRENCE OLIPHANT, Author of 'The Russian Shores of the Black Sea,' &c. &c.

BLASTING. By ROBERT & THOMAS STEVENSON, Civil Engineers.

BOHEMIAN BRETHREN. By JAMES MONTGOMERY, Author of 'Greenland, and other Poems.'

Besides a great variety of new Miscellaneous Matter, and extensive Improvements.

Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK. London: SIMPKIN & Co.

### M'HENRY'S SPANISH COURSE.

A NEW and IMPROVED GRAMMAR. Designed for every class of Learners, and especially for Self-instruction. Containing the Elements of the Language and the Rules of Etymology and Syntax exemplified; with Notes and Appendix, consisting of Dialogues, Select Poetry, Commercial Correspondence, &c. New Edition, revised, 12mo. 8s. bound.

EXERCISES on the ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, IDIOMS, &c. of the SPANISH LANGUAGE. Fifth Edition, 4s. bound.

KEY to the EXERCISES, 4s. bound.

SYNONYMES of the SPANISH LANGUAGE EXPLAINED. In 12mo. and 8vo. 5s. 6d.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & Co. 25, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

WHEELER'S SCRIPTURE CLASS BOOKS.

ANALYSIS and SUMMARY of OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY and the LAWS of MOSES, with a Connection between the Old and New Testaments, an Introductory Outline of the Geography, Political History, &c. By J. T. WHEELER, F.R.G.S. Fourth Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d.

ANALYSIS and SUMMARY of NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY, including 1. The Four Gospels harmonized into one continuous Narrative. 2. The Acts of the Apostles, and continuous History of St. Paul. 3. An Analysis of the Epistles and Book of Revelation. 4. An Introductory Outline of the Geography, Critical History, Authenticity, Credibility, and Inspiration of the New Testament. The whole illustrated by copious Historical, Geographical and Antiquarian Notes, Chronological Tables, &c. Second Edition, revised. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d.

THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS. Illustrated with Five Coloured Maps, and large View of Jerusalem, with a Plan of the Ancient City. Folio, cloth, 7s. 6d.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & Co. 25, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

USEFUL ELEMENTARY WORKS.

ACKWORTH VOCABULARY. New Edition, 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

BARBAULD'S LEÇONS POUR DES ENFANS. New Edition, 12mo. cloth, 2s.

BELLENGER'S FRENCH FABLES. By Professor DELILLE. New Edition, 12mo. cloth, 2s.

CATECHISM of FAMILIAR THINGS. By Emily E. WILLEMET. New and Improved Edition, 12mo. cloth, 2s.

GILES'S ENGLISH PARSING LESSONS. Seventeenth Edition, 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

HENDRY'S HISTORIES of GREECE and ROME. With Illustrations. 15mo. cloth, 2s. each.

MANUAL of GEOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL and POLITICAL. With numerous Illustrations. 12mo. cloth, 3s.

MANUAL of HERALDRY. Four Hundred Engravings. 12mo. cloth, 3s.

MANUAL of PERSPECTIVE. Illustrated. 12mo. cloth, 3s.

PICTORIAL FRENCH and ENGLISH PRIMER. One Hundred Cuts, price 6d.

RODWELL'S ENGLISH HISTORY. With many Cuts. New Edition. Revised and corrected by Julia Corner. 16mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

ROWBOTHAM'S DERIVATIVE SPELLING BOOK. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

SELECT POETRY for SCHOOLS and FAMILIES. By Joseph PAYNE. 10th edition, 12mo. 2s.

STUDIES in ENGLISH POETRY. By the same Author. 12mo. cloth, 6s.

THE EARTH and its INHABITANTS. By Margaret E. DARTON. With Coloured Frontispiece. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

"This is the Globe in type. We are here conducted through both hemispheres, which we are enabled at a glance to sweep from pole to pole. The volume is decidedly the most comprehensive and minute digest of Geographical knowledge that exists."

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & Co. 25, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, NATIONAL ASSURANCE and INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, 7, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, London.

Established A.D. 1854.

THE WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the Investment Stock of this Institution, for the 31st December, will be ready for delivery on and after 25th January, and payable daily between the hours of 11 and 3.

Parties residing at a distance may have the Warrants and proper Receipts forwarded for signature; the amount will then be paid on presentation at the Head Office, in London, or transmitted in any other way to suit the convenience of Depositors.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Dec. 24, 1853.

Prospectuses free on application.

**FIFTH EDITION, 3s. 6d.**  
**LASEQUE'S FRENCH PROSE.** After Ollendorf's System. Recommended by the Rev. T. K. ARNOLD. Containing 128 Exercises, &c. Notwithstanding the English Language with the French—A Dictionary of 2,000 Words, frequently occurring in the Exercises, which may be written or done viva voce, that no doubt can be left of the Student's success. No other work required.  
 F. & J. Rivington, 3, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

**ANNUITIES ON THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.**  
**ENGINEERS', MASONIC, and UNIVERSAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,** 345, Strand, London.  
 Purchasers of Annuities admitted to participation in the Profits. Policy Stamps paid by the Society.  
 Assignments of Policies registered free of charge.  
 A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents on the introduction of business.  
**ANTHONY PECK, M.A., Assistant Secretary.**

**PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 ESTABLISHED IN 1797.  
 7, Lombard-street, City, and 57, Charing Cross, Westminster.

**Directors.**  
 Robert Gurney Barclay, Esq.  
 William Cotton, Esq. F.R.S.  
 William Davis, Esq.  
 Richard Fuller, Esq.  
 James A. Gordon, M.D. F.R.S.  
 Henry Grace, Esq.  
 N.B. No charge made for Policy Stamps.  
 The present Septennial period, prior to the next Division of Profits, will terminate on the 2nd of July, 1854.—All Policies now effected (and afterwards continued in force for five years) on the Participating Scale of Premium, will share in the Surplus.  
 Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal apply at the Office as above, or to any of the Company's Agents.  
**ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.**

**SOLICITORS' and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**  
 29, Chancery-lane, London.  
**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.**

This Society presents the following advantages—  
 The security of a subscribed capital of ONE MILLION.  
 Exemption of the assured from all liability.  
 Premiums affording particular advantages to young lives.  
 Participating and non-participating premiums.  
 In the former EIGHTY PER CENT., or FOUR-FIFTHS of the profits, are divided amongst the assured triennially, either by way of addition to the sum assured, or in diminution of premium, at their option.  
 No deduction is made from the four-fifths of the profits for interest on capital for a guaranteed fund, or on any other account.  
**POLICIES FREE OF STAMP DUTY and INDISPENSABLE, except in case of fraud.**  
 At the General Meeting, on the 31st of May last, a BONUS was declared of nearly Two per Cent. per annum on the amount assured, at the rate of from THIRTY to upwards of SIXTY per cent. on the premiums paid.  
 POLICIES share in the profits, even if ONE PREMIUM ONLY has been paid.  
 Next DIVISION OF PROFITS IN 1854.  
 The Directors meet on Thursdays at 2 o'clock. Assurances may be effected by any person on any other day, between the hours of 10 and 4, at the Office of the Society, where prospectuses and all other requisite information can be obtained.  
**CHARLES JOHN GILL, Secretary.**

**FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY SOCIETY,**  
 12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London.  
**CAPITAL, £200,000.**  
**Directors.**  
 William Butterworth Bayley, Esq. Chairman.  
 John Fuller, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.  
 Lewis Burroughs, Esq.  
 Robert Bruce Chichester, Esq.  
 John Henderson, Esq.  
 C. H. Latouche, Esq.  
 The BONUS for the present year is the same as that declared last year, viz. Twenty per Cent. on the reduction of the Premium to parties who have made Five Annual Payments or more on the Profit Scale.  
 Endowments and Annuities granted as usual.  
**INDIA BRANCH.**  
 The Society has Branch Establishments at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.  
 25 Patents of Rates, both English and Indian, can be had on application at the Office.  
**JOHN CAZENOVE, Secretary.**

**INSTITUTED 1831.**  
**SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.** Incorporated by Royal Charters, and Special Act of Parliament.  
 Head Office—EDINBURGH, 25, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.  
 Glasgow—ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.  
 25, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, COHILL, 103, ST. VINCENT-STREET.

**THE SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY** is an Institution peculiarly adapted to afford Provision for Families. It was established in the year 1831, upon the principle of MUTUAL CONTRIBUTION, the Surplus or Profit being wholly divisible among the Members; and the Additions which have been made to Policies at the Periodical Investigations of the Society afford satisfactory evidence of the prosperity of the Institution, and the great advantages derived by its Members.  
 The following Examples exhibit the Additions already made—  
 A Policy for £1,000, opened in 1832, is now increased to £1,500. 3s. 4d.  
 A Policy for £1,000, opened in 1836, is now increased to £1,077. 18s. 1d.  
 A Policy for £1,000, opened in 1840, is now increased to £1,077. 18s. 1d.

The Profits are Ascertained and Divided Triennially amongst Policies of more than Five Years' Duration.  
 The Annual Revenue is upwards of £400,000.  
 The Amount of Assurances in Force is upwards of 4,000,000. sterling.  
 The Amount Paid to the Representatives of Deceased Members exceeds 300,000. sterling.  
 The Total amount of Vested Additions Allocated to Policies exceeds 600,000.

The Accumulated Fund is upwards of 700,000.  
 Loans Granted to Members to the Extent of the Office Value of their Policies.  
 Copies of the Annual Report, Forms of Proposal, and all information may be had on application at any of the Society's Offices, in Town or Country.  
**ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.**  
**WM. FINLAY, Secretary.**  
**W. COOK, Agent.**  
 130, Bishopsgate-street, London.

## LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION,

Instituted 1806.  
 OFFICE, 81, KING WILLIAM-STREET.  
 President—Charles Frederick Valent, Esq.  
 Vice-President—John Benjamin Heath, Esq.

**THIS Society is essentially one of Mutual Assurance,** in which the Premiums of its Members are adju-  
 After seven years.  
 The rate of reduction of the Premiums for the present year was 70 per cent., leaving less than one-third of the original Premium to be paid.  
 The Society also undertakes other descriptions of Assurance, in which the Assured do not become Members, and having enabled to allow any commission to Agents, the Society has been enabled to reduce the Premiums for this class of Assurances to the following very low rates—

Age.	£.	s.	d.	Age.	£.	s.	d.	Age.	£.	s.	d.
20	1	13	7	30	2	7	6	50	4	1	2
25	1	17	0	35	2	15	5	60	5	1	0
30	2	1	5	45	3	6	0	65	6	5	10

The Court of Directors are authorized by the Deed of Settlement to advance money on the security of Policies in this Association.  
**EDWARD DOCKER, Sec.**

**PREMIUMS REDUCED THIRTY PER CENT.**  
**ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.**

**GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**  
 14, Waterloo-place, London, and 30, Brown-street, Manchester.

**Directors.**  
**THE CHISHOLM, Chairman.**  
 Richard Hartley Kennedy, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.  
 Colonel Michael E. Dagnold.  
 Francis Brodigan, Esq.  
 Alexander Robert Irvine, Esq.  
 John Inglis Jerden, Esq.  
 John Johnstone, Esq.  
 Henry Lawson, Esq.  
 This Society is established on the tried and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Policy-holders, under their own immediate superintendence and control. The Profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current Premiums.  
 The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 26th of May, 1853, when a Report of the business of the last year was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory progress. It appeared that whilst the Assurances effected in 1851 were 44 per cent. beyond those of 1850, nearly 70 per cent. beyond those of 1849, and 130 per cent. beyond those of 1848, the Assurances effected in 1852 considerably exceeded those of 1851, 325 new Policies having been issued in that year, covering Assurances to the extent of £85,000, the yearly premiums on which amounted to £105,165. It also appeared that the transactions of the first five months of the present year were greater than those of the corresponding months of 1852, or of any preceding year, whilst during the whole period referred to, the claims arising from deaths were much below their estimated amount. A resolution was thereupon passed, continuing a reduction of 30 per cent. on the Premiums payable on all Policies on the participating scale, on which five or more annual premiums had been previously made.  
 Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction.

Age when Assured.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premium hitherto paid.	Reduction of 30 per Cent.	Annual Premium now payable.
20	£1,000	£20 17 6	£6 5 8	£14 13 8
25	1,000	23 0 0	6 15 0	16 2 0
30	1,000	26 0 0	7 10 0	18 10 0
35	2,000	50 11 8	14 2 6	36 9 2

**A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director.**  
 14, Waterloo-place, London.

**DENT, 61, Strand, and 33 and 34, Royal Exchange, Clockmaker,** by Appointment to the Queen and Prince Albert, sole success to the late E. J. Dent in all his Patent rights and business at the above shops, and the Clock and Compass Factory at Somerset Wharf, maker under various Patents of Chronometers, Watches, Astronomical and Naval Clocks, of a new construction, Dipleidoscopes and Ships Compasses used on board Her Majesty's Yacht.

**GARDEN ORNAMENTS.**—193 different Designs of Vases, 74 Statues and Figures of various sizes, 35 Figures of Animals, 15 Flower Baskets, and a great variety of Fountains, from 100 to 400. 22 Sun-dial Pillars, &c. May be inspected at **AUSTIN & SEELY'S Works, 1 to 4, Keppel-road, West-end.**

**DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all PRECIOUS STONES PURCHASED,** at their full value, at Messrs. **TESSIER & SONS, Manufacturing Jewellers, 38, South Audley-street, and 50, New Bond-street,** where an extensive assortment of Jewellery of the newest designs is always in stock, at 25 per cent. lower than other houses, being manufactured on their own Premises.

**F. MORDAN'S GOLD PENS,** so suitable for gifts and presentation, at 5s. 10s. and 15s. each; pocket silver holder, for pens, 6s. or silver holder, with ever-ready pen, 10s. 6d. each extra, sent free by post, at LOCKWOOD'S, Stationer and Dressing-case Maker, 75, New Bond-street, where none but these justly celebrated pens are kept; so many worthless imitations readers special notice necessary.

**LITHOGRAPHY.**—Messrs. **DAY & SON,** Lithographers to the Queen, having built suitable and most extensive premises, larger and more appropriate than any other establishment in the world, are now prepared to carry out with greater precision and despatch, and more economically, all those higher branches of Artistic Lithography for which they have so long been pre-eminent. Colour-printing, as perfected by them, is rendered available, from the rapidity and economy with which it is produced, for every purpose of illustration, either fac-similes of pictures or book-plates; likewise to the production of patterns, books, show cards, &c. Every description of Engineering Drawing, Plan Work, and all kinds of commercial work executed for professional persons or the trade, with the rapidity and accuracy of style hitherto uncombined. Estimates given.—17, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

**REVOLUTION in LITHOGRAPHY.**—To Publishers, Public Companies, the Trade, and the Public—**MACLURE, MACDONALD & MACGREGOR, Sole Patentees of the Great Self-acting LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINES,** by steam power. By means of these perfect machines the range of Lithography is incalculably extended, rivaling Letter-press Printing in despatch and cheapness. Each Machine being equal to fifty ordinary Presses, exhibits the great power possessed by the Patentees—37, Walbrook, Mansion-house.

**THE "LONDON and COUNTY" will be found** a most eligible office for transacting every description of Life and Fire Assurance business. For Prospectuses, &c., apply to 35, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. W. SWANEY, Manager.  
 Active Agents wanted in Town and Country.

**UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 3, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON; 45, North, Hanover-street, Finsbury; 180, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow; and 47, Dame-street, Dublin.**  
 Established 1834. Capital, One Million.  
 Annual Income above £20,000, arising from the issue of upwards of 8,000 Policies.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
 Parties effecting Assurances with this Company have Policies issued to them free of Stamp Duty.  
 By Special Act of Parliament, INCOME TAX is recoverable from the Commissioners of Income Tax, on Premiums paid to this Company for Insurances effected by any Person on his own Life or on the Life of his Wife, provided such amount does not exceed one-sixth part of his whole amount of profits and gains. A copy of the clause of the Act may be obtained on application at the Office, and every other information afforded by  
 Sept. 14, 1853. **EDWARD LENOX ROYD, Resident Director.**

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.**

**SHARE OF PROFIT INCREASED FROM ONE-HALF TO FOUR-FIFTHS.**

Policies effected with this Society after Midsummer, 1850, and remaining in force at each Septennial period of division, will participate in FOUR-FIFTHS of the Net Profits of the Society accruing after Midsummer, 1850, in proportion to their contributions to those profits, and according to the conditions contained in the Society's Prospectus.  
 The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young lives are lower than in many other old-established offices, and Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an ample guarantee fund in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the investments of Premiums.  
 Policy Stamps paid by the Office.  
 Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office in Threadneedle-street, London, or of any of the Agents of the Society.  
**CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.**

**NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, 48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.**  
**FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.**

**Directors.**  
 Chairman—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.  
 Deputy-Chairman—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.  
 John Bradbury, Esq.  
 Thomas Castle, Esq.  
 Wm. Miller Christie, Esq.  
 Edward Crowley, Esq.  
 John Feltham, Esq.  
 Charles Gilpin, Esq.  
 Trustees.  
 Samuel H. Lucas, Esq.  
 Charles Lushington, Esq.  
 Physicians.  
 J. T. Conquest, M.D. F.R.S. | Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.  
 Bankers—Messrs. Brown, Jackson & Co. and Bank of England.  
 Solicitor—Septimus Davidson, Esq.  
 Consulting Actuary—Charles Ansell, Esq. F.R.S.

Extracts from the REPORT of the Directors for 1853, presented to the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of MEMBERS, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, 22nd December, 1853.

The Directors congratulate their fellow members on the very gratifying result of the recently completed Quinquennial investigation of the assets and liabilities of the Institution, by which it appears that, on the 20th November, 1853, after providing for the present value of all the liabilities in the Life Assurance Department, a surplus remained of £45,667, which has been duly apportioned as hereafter.

The reductions range from 5 to 39 per cent. on the original Annual Premiums, according to the age of the party and the time the Policy has been in force; and, on the average, from 20 to 25 per cent. on the amount of Premiums paid during the last five years.

The total amount of the reductions per annum for the ensuing five years is £33,847. 17s. 2d.

The Bonuses assigned to those policies on which the original Premiums continue to be paid amount to £92,958; 5s. 10d.; this together with Bonuses apportioned at former divisions, and an aggregate addition to the sums assured by the Policies in force of £18,564.

Notwithstanding the great reduction of Premiums, the net annual income arising from 12,239 existing Policies is £63,912. 7s. 10d.; this sum, with the interest on invested capital, viz. £7,294. 7s. 3d., shows a total annual income of £71,207. 1s. 4d. In the twelve months ending the 20th November last, the Board has issued 1,336 Policies of Assurance, the Annual Premiums on which amount to £1,191. 0s. 4d., being an increase of 300 in the number of Policies, and of 3,694. 10s. 3d. in the amount of New Premiums thereon, over those of the preceding year.

The total sum paid, and in course of payment, to the representatives of deceased Members since the establishment of the Institution, is £71,207. 17s. 2d.

The accounts for the year ending the 20th of November last have been duly audited, the balance of receipts over disbursements at that period is £8,814. 18s. 10d., increasing the capital stock of the Institution by the sum of £74,497. 3s. 8d., and with the exception of £20,442. ADVANCED ON LOAN AT INTEREST TO MEMBERS ON SECURITY OF THEIR RESPECTIVE POLICIES, is invested in real and Government securities.

The following Statement shows the progress of the Institution—  
**NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED.**  
 From 18th Dec. 1853, to 20th Nov. 1852 (7 years) ..... 3,215  
 From 20th Nov. 1852, to 20th Nov. 1847 (5 years) ..... 2,975  
 From 20th Nov. 1847, to 20th Nov. 1842 (5 years) ..... 2,064  
 From 20th Nov. 1842, to 20th Nov. 1837 (5 years) ..... 1,336  
 From 20th Nov. 1837, to 20th Nov. 1833 (4 years) ..... 1,336

**AMOUNT OF INCOME.**  
 20th Nov. 1852 ..... £30,960 9 7  
 20th Nov. 1847 ..... 111,113 13 0  
 20th Nov. 1842 ..... 906,700 11 5  
 20th Nov. 1837 ..... 206,700 11 5  
 (after allowing for deduction on premiums) ..... 201,210 4 8  
**AMOUNT OF CAPITAL.**  
 20th Nov. 1852 ..... £139,806 1 7  
 20th Nov. 1847 ..... 273,372 13 0  
 20th Nov. 1842 ..... 875,068 5 8  
 20th Nov. 1837 ..... 974,497 3 7

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of January, are reminded that they must be paid within thirty days from that date.  
 Dec. 23, 1853. **JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.**  
 At a Ballot taken at the Meeting, the two retiring Directors, **THOMAS CASTLE, Esq., and W. MILLER CHRISTY, Esq.,** were declared to be re-elected.









## HENRY G. BOHN'S LIBRARIES AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## BOHN'S BRITISH CLASSICS.

This New Series is printed uniformly with the STANDARD LIBRARY, in the best long primer type, on fine paper, with every possible attention to editing, reading, and all the details which belong to a perfect book. Among the present issues are GIBBON'S ROMAN EMPIRE and the WORKS OF ADDISON, which will be completed at short intervals. Dryden, by Sir Walter Scott; Pope, by Roscoe; Goldsmith, Hume, Robertson, and others are in preparation, and will follow in the course of the year. Portraits, Plates, and Maps, wherever required, will be adjoined. The Volumes for JANUARY and FEBRUARY are—

## ADDISON'S WORKS, WITH THE NOTES OF BISHOP HURD.

In Four Volumes. Vol. I. with Portrait and Eight Engravings on Steel. Post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

## GIBBON'S ROMAN EMPIRE.

Complete and Unabridged, with variorum Notes, including, in addition to all the Author's own, those of GUIZOT, WENCKE, NIEBUHR, HUGO, NEANDER, and other Foreign Scholars. Edited by an ENGLISH CHURCHMAN. In Six Volumes. With Maps. Vols. I and II., with fine Portrait, 3s. 6d.

\* \* \* This Edition contains every line and every letter of the original work, without the slightest abridgment or mutilation. The additional Notes and Illustrations are extensive, and wherever Gibbon's religious views are opposed, as they often are, both sides of the argument are given unflinchingly.

## NEW VOLUMES OF BOHN'S LIBRARIES FOR FEBRUARY.

## STANDARD LIBRARY. (Double Issue).

**THE CARAFAS OF MADDALONI: NAPLES UNDER SPANISH DOMINION.** Translated from the German of ALFRED DE REUMONT. With Portrait of Massaniello. Post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

**COWPER'S COMPLETE WORKS,** edited by SOUTHEY, comprising his POEMS, CORRESPONDENCE, and TRANSLATIONS; with MEMOIR. Illustrated with Fifty fine Engravings on Steel, after Designs by HARVEY. To be completed in 8 vols. Vol. II. Continuation of Memoir and Correspondence. Post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

## ANTIQUARIAN LIBRARY.

**ORDERICUS VITALIS;** his Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy, translated with Notes and the Introduction of GUIZOT, by T. FORESTER. M.A. Vol. II. Post 8vo. cloth, 3s.

## SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.

**MANTELL'S (DR.) GEOLOGICAL EXCURSIONS,** including THE ISLE OF WIGHT. New Edition, with Prefatory Note by T. RUPERT JONES, Esq., numerous beautifully executed Woodcuts, and a Geological Map. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

## CLASSICAL LIBRARY. (Double Issue).

**PLATO.** Vol. VI. completing the Work, and containing the Doubtful Works, viz: Epinomis, Axiochus, Eryxias, on Virtue, on Justice, Sisyphus, Demodocus, and Definitions; the Treatise of Timæus Læurus on the Soul of the World and Nature. To which are added, the Lives of Plato by Diogenes Laërtius, Hesychius, and Olympiodorus; and the Introductions to his Doctrines by Alcinoüs and Albinus; Apuleius on the Doctrines of Plato, and Remarks on Plato's Writings by the Poet Gray. Edited, with Notes, by GEORGE BURGESS, M.A. Trin. Coll. Cam. With general index. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

**ATHENÆUS.** The Deipnosophists, or the Banquet of the Learned, translated by T. D. YONGE, B.A., with an Appendix of Poetical Fragments rendered into English Verse by various Authors, and a General Index. Complete in 3 vols. Vol. I. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

## ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.

**DANTE,** translated into English Verse by I. C. WRIGHT. M.A. Third Edition, carefully revised. Complete in one volume, with Portrait and 34 Illustrations on Steel after FLAXMAN. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

## RECENT VOLUMES OF BOHN'S LIBRARIES.

## BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY for DECEMBER.

**DANUBIAN PROVINCES.—RANKE'S HISTORY OF SERBIA, and the SERBIAN REVOLUTION.** With an Account of the INSURRECTION IN BOSNIA. Translated by Mrs. KEAR. To which is added, THE SLAVE PROVINCES OF TURKEY, from the French of CYRIL ROBERT, and other recent sources. Post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

## BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY for JANUARY.

**GOETHE'S NOVELS AND TALES,** containing THE ELECTIVE AFFINITIES, THE SORROWS OF WERTHER, THE GERMAN EMIGRANTS, THE GOOD WOMEN, and A NOUVELETTE. Post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

## BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY for DECEMBER.

**PICTORIAL HANDBOOK OF LONDON,** comprising its Antiquities, Architecture, Arts, Manufacture, Trade, Social, Literary, and Scientific Institutions, Exhibitions, and Galleries of Art; together with some Account of the principal Suburbs and most attractive Localities. Illustrated with two hundred and five ENGRAVINGS on wood, by BRANSTON, JEVITT, and others; and a very large and complete Map, engraved by LEWY. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.—This volume, of which the former editions were published by Mr. Weale at 5s., contains above 900 pages, and is undoubtedly the cheapest five-shilling volume ever produced.

## CHRISTMAS VOLUME OF BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.

**MARY HOWITT'S PICTORIAL CALENDAR OF THE SEASONS;** exhibiting the Pleasures, Pursuits, and Characteristics of Country Life, for every Month in the Year; and embodying the whole of Aikin's Calendar of Nature. Illustrated with upwards of One Hundred Engravings on Wood. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

## CAPTAIN MARRYAT'S WORKS.

**Marryat's Masterman Ready; or, the Wreck of the Pacific.** (Written for Young People). New Illustrated Edition, in 2 vols. fcap. 8vo., with 92 Engravings on Wood, gilt cloth, price 9s.

**Marryat's Settlers in Canada.**

(Written for Young People). New Edition. Fcap. 8vo., with 10 Illustrations on Wood by GILBERT and DALZIEL, cloth extra, gilt, price 5s.

**Marryat's Mission; or, Scenes in Africa.**

(Written for Young People). New Edition. Fcap. 8vo., with 8 Illustrations on Wood by GILBERT and DALZIEL, cloth extra, gilt, price 5s.

**Marryat's Privateer's Man One Hundred Years Ago.**

2 vols. fcap. 8vo. extra cloth, gilt, price 9s.

**Marryat's Pirate and Three Cutters.**

8vo. with 20 fine Line Engravings, by CHARLES HEATH, after Drawings by STANFIELD, extra cloth, gilt edges, 10s. 6d.

**Marryat's Poor Jack.**

Forty-six extremely beautiful Woodcuts, after STANFIELD. 8vo. cloth, price 9s.

HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his printing-office No. 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, of No. 14, Wellington-street North, in the said county, Publisher, at No. 14 in Wellington-street aforesaid; and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors—Agents: for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, January 25, 1854.